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The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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Select Poetry.

From the Boston Cultivator.

THE TRUTH.

You watch your neighbor's actions
More than you do your own:
You cannot or you will not,
Let his affairs alone!
In short, your neighbor's business,
Which none concerneth you,
You meddle with till yours
Is clearly out of view!

It is the unvarnished truth—
You know it is the truth!

You see your neighbor's failings,
But do not see your own;
And think that you are worthy
To cast at him the stone:
When, if you'd wipe your mirror,
Till you yourself could see,
You'd find you're just as erring,
And full of faults as he!

It is the unvarnished truth—
You know it is the truth!

The way you judge a person,
Is by the cloth he wears,
You do not stop to notice
The inward heart he bears;
If his dress is growing seedy,
Or ragged, old and torn,
You pass him by unnoticed,
Or look at him in scorn!

It is the unvarnished truth—
You know it is the truth!

But if he has fine garments,
And wears a golden chain,
You hesitate no longer
That person to ordain
A gentleman; you praise him,
You laud him to the skies,
No matter, if he dresses,
If he isn't good and wise!

It is the unvarnished truth—
You know it is the truth!

You feel yourself above those
Not quite so rich as you,
Too proud and vain to speak with
The man whose dimes are few!
Well, do so, if you wish to—
But in heaven, beyond the sky,
Ye proud ones shall be humbled,
And the lowly ones made high!

It is the unvarnished truth—
I've told you but the truth!

For the Globe.

A LEGEND OF THE JUNIATA.

The pale waning moon, from her silver-like throne,
Cast her light on a river, so silent and lone,
But the crystal-like river, rolled murmuring along,
Never checked by the rays, never ceasing its song.

On its shores were huge masses of dark mossy rocks,
Some broken in fragments, some pebbles, some blocks,
Others piled as with care, near the pure limpid stream,
Done by nature, that magic, so strange, like a dream.

All along the green brink, on the high banks around,
Stand trees whose red leaves have long covered the ground,
From the tall pine and maple, the gum seems to shrink,
And the sycamore stretching his arms o'er the brink.

But see on the shore, to the right of the stream,
Where the moon's glittering rays seem to sparkle and gleam,
On a rock 'neath that cliff, that towers so high,
As if striving, but vainly, to touch the blue sky.

Yes, there on a rock, that by nature adorned,
With long mossy hangings, like velvet are formed,
Sat one, who though silent, a look would betray,
A lonely brave spirit, his thoughts far away.

I now see him plainly, tho' the night's long since past,
And the shadow of age o'er my vision is cast,
Yet still through its dimness, that chief I behold,
So mournful, so silent, now long, pale and cold.

On his brow, Oh, how noble, a head-dress he wore,
That sat like a crown 'neath the plumes that he bore,
And around his broad shoulders, across his deep breast,
Were slung bow and quiver, the arms he loved best.

Round a form that dame nature but seldom bestows,
Was a white wampum belt, that bold form to enclose,
And his feet were encased in the skins of the deer,
All bound round with quills, or the porcupine's spear.

He rises, he speaks, and with outstretching arm,
He points to the moon, he has broken the charm,
Now he sobs, oh, what anguish, that dark flashing eye,
It reminds me of lightning, when thunder's close by.

"I came from the west, where the prairie grass wave,
To the land of my Fathers, the noble and brave,
Who once were so many, their warriors so bold,
Their daughters so fair, and their wisdom untold.

But the white man now plants his corn o'er their bones,
On the soil hallowed dear, by the Indian's moans;
But the Great Spirit willed it, "Oh, hard is my fate,"
But if mine is so hard, white man, thine is great.

I'm the last of my race, all our warriors have passed,
To the land of the Sprits, the happy and blest,
Where the flowers of youth and beauty ne'er fade,
'Neath the sun in the west, where these fair isles are laid.

And ere the pale moon leaves her place in the sky,
Shall the dark Juniata hear Okooma's last sigh;"
Then grasping his weapons, he plunged in the stream,
And the brave and his race, all had passed like a dream.

'Twas said by old hunters believing the tale,
That on beautiful nights, when the moon's waning pale,
That the ghost of the warrior oft roamed o'er the spot,
Where his red fathers dwelt, which in life he had sought.

SELF-CULTURE.—It is our business to cultivate in our minds, to rear to the utmost vigor and maturity every sort of generous and honest feeling that belongs to our nature. To bring the dispositions that are lovely in private life into the service and conduct of the commonwealth; so to be patriots as not to forget we are gentlemen. To cultivate friendships, and to incur enmities. To model our principles to our duties and situation. To be fully persuaded that all virtue which is impracticable is spurious; and rather to run the risk of falling into faults in a course which leads us to act with effect and energy than to loiter out our days without blame and without use. He trespasses against his duty who sleeps upon his watch, as well as he that goes over to the enemy.—*Burke.*

Miscellaneous.

Profane Swearing---its Prevalence and Enormity.

BY EDWARD C. JONES.

There have always been certain national delinquences prevailing to an extent so alarming and involving in guilt as well the intelligent as the rude, that to attempt the task of amendment would appear as hopeless as to turn back from its course the mountains torrent, or to soothe into summer's calm the boiling surges of the Norwegian Maelstrom. Such a delinquency is the vice of profane swearing. Its root and basis is certainly the absence of a due consideration. Thoughtlessness in most cases thus hurries men on to desecrate the name of Providence, and make a football of his attributes. It is not that we are so thoroughly impregnated with atheism that we interlard our discourse with blasphemous expressions. Men do not swear by a power which they deem utterly non-existent. The sentiment is generally diffused that God exists. His potential attributes are acknowledged in the very vehemence with which they are invoked. Evident then it is that swearing results from that vacant condition of heart and mind which robs a man of his usual discernment, from a rattle-brain impulse edunected with no deliberate purpose to defy Omnipotence.

Challenge the most inveterate swearer to ascend the grassy eminence and before the bright sun and the glancing river and the golden harvest field, pour out his imprecations in a systematic and studied way, and the reckless would recoil from so palpable an infraction of right. And why so? Because so deliberate a procedure shuts them up to the contemplation of Jehovah's greatness and majesty and power. It places them in the unqualified position of avowed antagonists to God. It places two parties in the lists and envokes the attention of created intelligence to behold the issue of the challenge which is going out from the Finite to the Infinite, from the worm of yesterday to the Maker of the everlasting hills, and such an aspect of affairs is clothed with so much of terror, is so particularly defined that any man, less than an incarnate demon, would shrink from an act which would isolate him from humanity at large, and put upon his forehead a stigma more indelible than that of Cain. We are then right in our position that the prevailing habit of blasphemy results from a vacant thoughtlessness, more than a deep determination to rebel. We say this not to gloss the conduct, but because observation and history bear us out in the assumption that the religious instinct is the last to be ingored. Like the image of Minerva which Phidias wrought so artistically into the body of the warrior's shields, that it could not be effaced or demolished without the destruction of the entire shield, so amid our moral and mental furniture the sentiment of a reverential homage is so overshadowing an element of our belief that its overthrow would destroy the whole fabric. We do not say, however, that this thoughtlessness lessens the criminality of the offender in taking such unhallowed freedom with the incommunicable name and attributes of Jehovah. It rather aggravates the offence and enhances the penalty.

If a person with a reckless spirit rushed into the presence of our Executive Magistrate and slapped him on the back, or assailed him with an opprobrious epithet, in a simple spirit and tone of levity, his off-hand boorishness would not keep him from being dismissed by the most summary ejectment, nor would the careless and sportive handling of an edged tool damage fingers a bit the less because the man did not approach it continuously and apply his hand with the coolness of precision to its gleaming and steely blade. In the first case the man should have studied the magnitude of the social nich occupied by his ruler, and graduated his mode of accost to the relative social height of the person addressed, and mingled deference with the good will, while abstaining from one word of opprobrium; while in the other case he should study the nature of the pointed instrument, and not solicit a contact with the edge. And it would not do for a man to say, why thoughtlessness led me into danger. The veriest child would laugh at such philosophy and tell him to consider. Now we maintain that all men should in the first place form a definite conception of the great Creator, fix in their minds and hearts an accurate estimate of his greatness and power, and then they will find it more difficult to appeal to Him on every trival occasion. Let there be in the heart and mind an abiding consciousness of his ever present nature, and even in the hour of mirth and buoyant gaiety that sentiment would tower to the zenith and strike upon our mental vision as the glacier of the mountain-peak arrests the gaze of the Switzer hunter, whether he climb to rock, or scud along the plain, or ford the torrent, or recline upon the grasss mound in indolence. That one object in all its physical grandeur fill up the whole field of his vision.

But we must call to mind that in many cases swearing is not uttered with mere thoughtlessness. In numberless instances it is the deep voice of revenge, the expression of intensely excited feelings, where the studied purpose appears to be to give weight to each syllable by coupling it with a strong asseveration, or by heaping upon the head of the object of our displeasure the burning coals of an impricated vengeance. Now, we admit that men in all ages have heightened the force of their resentful expressions by oaths, and it is in one sense a natural impulse to search for, or to leap upon, the very strongest expressions when a man has a strong feeling to anybody which is struggling like a giant for utterance. The river as it rushes headlong through the embankment hesitates not for a more beautiful meandering. And the heart of man boiling with exasperation generates the scum and froth of violent phraseology by the operation of a natural law.—The most powerful expressions are those which involve the idea of infinite power and the heart therefore leaps at these.

How then may it be asked will you avoid clothing deep feeling in words equally deep. The simple way is to repress the feeling itself. Put the iron gate of resistance close down upon the impetuous flood of envy and malice and revenge. Rein in with the bit and bridle of prudence the Bucephalus of passion. Cultivate that mildness and forbearance which becomes a Christian and there will then be no incentive to the strong language which the opposite feelings engender. Swearing is the natural language of the Court and the Camp, not because it should be indulged there, but because political rivalry and the disputes of men in arms evoke the demon of resentment from his lair. And the further the heart of man retires from such an atmosphere, and the more peaceful his pursuits, the more disposed he is to let his communications be "yea, yea, nay, nay, for whatsoever is more than this cometh of evil." Swearing has ever been a national delinquency in our case, because in the great area of social activities men are constantly cultivating that quickness of spirit, that pride, that emulation which cannot brook restraint or interruption without the boiling over of the cauldron of the heart in intemperate and blasphemous expressions.

And since it is our glory to be thus active and keep our energies in play the only way to avoid blasphemy is to keep in subjection our emotions of resentment and pride, to exercise lenience and forbearance in cases of provocation, and if needs be to moderate our aspirations after fame and wealth, if such aspiration induces that restless and chafing spirit which must vent itself in words of blasphemy. Far above all these considerations let us place the great prohibition of God himself, which stands like a sentinel at arms to challenge our admission into forbidden ground. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord in vain for the Lord will not hold him guiltless that taketh his name in vain.

However society may tolerate so vile a custom, and although even female lips may tamper with the name of Deity, and yet commit but a mild and pardonable misdemeanor, however childhood may blend its ingenious prattle with the coarsest oaths and yet receive but the paternal glance of admiration for so early an adoption of civil usages on the part of his rising hope, however the novel and the song may spice their beauties by an undisguised tampering with sacred things, the law shines out with a force which bears down all our flimzy pretexts, and assures us that God will not hold us guiltless if thus we take his name in vain. Look up and see the seraph covering, wiih his wings his face as he approaches the ineffable, look up and see the pillars of heaven tremble as the Most High utters his behests. See the devout aspect of the God in his approaches to the Father; behold the Jew, fearful of pronouncing the very name of Jehovah, lest he should contract some guilt, and then, if you can, trifle with that name above all others to be adored and blessed, then if you can appeal to it with a levity which would not become you if you were naming a mere earthly superior, who had loaded you with blessings, then if you can do aught but kneel in the dust and say, "Our Father which art in Heaven, hallowed be thy name."

A Race for Life.

On Monday last, one of the stages which run upon the Yreka road, left the Pitt river station on its way from Yreka to the valley. The coach had no passengers, and was driven by Jared Robbins, familiarly known among the drivers as "Curly Jerry." After leaving the Pitt river station, the road passes over a stretch of thirty miles through a wilderness in which no water can be obtained, and without a white inhabitant. A great portion of this distance is through a wood or chapparel. After proceeding several miles over this lonely and desolate road, a shower of arrows was suddenly poured in upon Jerry through the thick bushes which lined each side of the road. Wounded in several places, and with many arrows sticking in his clothes and flesh, 'Curly' put the whip to his horses, and commenced a race for life through an ambuscade, the extent of which he was unable to determine. The affrighted horses, hit with several arrows bounded over the ground—flying with such rapidity that the vehicle threatened every moment to capsize or smash in pieces against the stumps and rocks. From every bush and hiding place, capable of concealing a foe, Jerry received a flight of arrows.

At length a small prairie was reached, clear and open, affording no lurking place for the terrible savages. Fortune favors the brave, and fortune favored Jerry. In the middle of this prairie the coach, which had received many severe shocks, suddenly broke down. Jerry, bleeding from many wounds, hastily jumped from the box and commenced unhitching his horses from the vehicle. This action was observed by the Indians behind, who with a thousand yells sprang from their ambuscades and charged upon him. But Jerry was in time. He sprang upon one of the horses, and leading the others, again commenced running the gauntlet for life. The prairie was passed, and the team again plunged into the dangerous chaparel. The ambuscade still continued, and Jerry's clothes became fairly riddled with arrows, even to the gloves. But, although covered with blood, he continued to urge on his horses encouraged by the thought that every bound brought him nearer the Hat Creek station. As he drew near this post, the shooting gradually slackened, and Jerry finally arrived at the door more dead than alive, having ridden through an ambuscade ten miles in length. A messenger was immediately sent to Shasta for a surgeon. Dr. Raymond left on Tuesday evening to the relief of the wounded man. Although the driver had sixteen wounds, none of them, we are gratified to learn, is mortal, and he is now considered in a fair way to recover.—*Shasta Californian, Oct. 1st.*

☞A recent traveller in America records the following anecdote: "Jack," said a man, to a lad just entering his teens, "your father's dead." "Darn it," replied the young hopeful, "and he's got my knife in his pocket."

Anecdote of the Puritan Sunday Laws.

On a cold, rainy Sunday morning in October several years ago, Hon. H. G. Otis found himself traveling through the State of Connecticut. An important case was to be argued by him on the next Monday morning, in Boston, and he had started from New York on the previous Saturday, and had rode all night, in order to meet his legal engagement.

After he had finished his breakfast at his hotel and was about proceeding on his way, he was informed it would be perfectly useless to attempt to drive through the State, as he would certainly be stopped by the lynx-eyed "tiding man."

Connecticut was of old a very pious State, and her rigid laws against traveling on Sunday have made her Puritanic folly notorious. But Mr. Otis was inclined to try his shrewdness against the anti-Sabbath breaking officer. Accordingly he went to the office of a friendly barrister in the town where he breakfasted, and asked of him the favor of a loan of his copy of the Revised Statutes of the State until he should be clearly beyond her borders. The attorney complied, and Mr. Otis, with gig and law-book, proceeded on his journey.

He had scarcely turned the second corner when, as he and everybody else expected, a grave looking puritan, in the shape of a tiding man, took his horse by the head, and coolly informed him that he was a prisoner; suggesting at the same time that he had better attend him to the next jail!

Mr. Otis, nothing daunted, and assuming his legal dignity replied, "Sir, I respect the day and the law, but I shall be obliged to break the Sabbath, the law and your head, if you don't quietly remove yourself from my path."

But the pious officer was not to be bluffed by this, and again repeated his command.

Mr. Otis saw that nothing was to be gained by intimidation, and that he must fall back upon his last resources. He accordingly began to feel around him for the revised statutes.

"Well, my friend," said he, "it wont do any hurt to look at the law a little—which puts me so completely in your power; for you know that it is a good old legal maxim, that no man shall be condemned but by the judgment of his peers and the law of the land."

Mr. Otis opened the statutes and turned at once to the article against Sabbath breaking. "You will find it all there," said the officer, with a shrewd shrug of his shoulders at the idea of nabbing and penning a person whom he now discovered to be a live attorney. Mr. Otis proceeded to read; "If any person shall be guilty of breaking the Sabbath as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for the tiding man to *arrest* and *stop* him," etc. The eye of the great lawyer slyly sparkled as he read the statute, though with rather a doleful air he added, "It is true sir; the law is against me, and I must submit."

"Well, then," rejoined the tiding man, you must make up your mind to quarter in the lock-up till to-morrow; so if you please, we will ride back together."

"O, no!" retorted Otis, "that will never do. I don't intend that you shall ride back, or with me, either—to-day! The statute reads, mind you, that you shall *arrest* and *stop*—that is all. You can stop so long as you please. But that is the extent of your power. The law says nothing at all about your carrying me off to the lock-up, nor of your riding in my gig on the Sabbath, either!"

It was a terrible stormy day. The poor tiding man was already completely drenched, and the prospect of standing by the gig all day and all night, in a muddy road was by no means either pleasant or compatible with the dignity of his office.

Mr. Otis again repeated, "I still wish you to consider, sir, that I am your prisoner—for so reads the law—nothing more. You can go back if you please but *I* intend to *stop* where I am"—and accordingly he drew his robe around him, and made preparations for a quiet snooze till Monday morning.

The officer looked as blank as a piece of marble, and felt as uncomfortable as a young gosling in a shower. He gazed a moment or two upon the composed expression of the learned advocate, and—sure enough he did go back. Mr. Otis stopped—just long enough to permit his legal friend to get comfortably out of sight—and then he quietly proceeded on his way, reaching the line without further molestation.

The fame of this "legal quirk" soon spread, and in a few weeks nothing was heard or seen of tiding men stopping travelers *under the Statute.*

"Don't Speak so Cross."

"Don't speak so cross," said one little boy yoesterday in the street to another. "Don't speak so cross, there's no use in it." We happened to be passing at the time, and hearing the injunction, or rather exhortation, for it was made in an exhortatory manner, we set the juvenile speaker down as an embryo philosopher. In sooth, the point involved in the boyish difficulty which occasion for the remark, he might probably be considered at maturity. What more could Solomon have said off the occasion? True, he has put it on record that "a soft answer turneth away wrath,"—and this being taken as true, and everybody knows it to be so—it is evidence in favor of the superiority of the law of kindness over that of wrath. But our young street philosopher said pretty much the same thing substantially when he said, "Don't speak so cross—there's no use in it." On the contrary it invariably does much harm. Is a man angry? it inflames his ire still more, and confirms in his enmity him who by a kind word and a gentle and pleasing demeanor might be converted into a friend. It is in fact an addition of fuel to the flame already kindled. And what do you gain by it? Nothing desirable, certainly, unless discord, strife, contention, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness, be desirable. The boy spake the "words of truth and soberness," when he said, "Don't speak so cross—there's no use in it."

☞Through life live for a reputation.

A Patent Sermon---Dow Jr., on Negroes.

"I have a fancy that the CREATOR has produced the different families of the human race as they are; breeds and mixtures over the world, being as easily distinguished from pure native stock as are mules from horses and jack-bottoms. Certain portions are made for certain zones, climates, and localities.—Transplant them in foreign, uncongenial soil, and they dwindle, deteriorate, and eventually run out. Who supposes that a flourishing crop of polar bears or Greenlanders could be grown at the equator, and perpetuated sufficiently long for them to turn into a "horse of another color?"—or that an Ethiopian would ever have his wool straightened and skin bleached amid Arctic frosts and snows? I don't.

"My friends: climate never made the nigger; on the contrary, the nigger was made for the climate. No climate in this known world possesses such a remarkable peculiarity as to cause a downy fleece to cover caputs well enough adapted, my friends, to the propagation of hair; to flatten a nose and produce an upper-lip capable of seating outside a tobacco quid too bulky and ponderous for inside duty. Nor is there a soil upon the earth sufficiently productive to bring out a heel from the foot that presses it, of such perplexing length as to place its proprietor in the darkness of doubt as to whether Nature intended him to go ahead or proceed backward—whether he should draw a shoe on or over the heel or over the toe. No, my brethren, the nigger was made for the climate and its attributes, even as the Arab and the ostrich are adapted to the dreary unwatered sands of the desert.

The brush of nature has painted him black—the prevailing color of all animals that inhabit the torrid zone—in order that he may withstand the powerful influence of caloric. Because why? Black, being a conductor of heat, the latter readily escapes through it, to the relief and safety of the body, just about as fast as the sun with his fiery arrows can shoot it in. And then how a nigger will sweat, and grinningly weather the crisis of a "heated term," when nine out of a dozen of the flimsy "white trash," would lop and keel over from cerebral congestion! Yes; and don't the nigger, thus tested, exhale a most powerful perfume? Assafœtida, burnt shoes, and onions!—the otto of roses, musk and essence of polecat are but the weakest of odors in comparison. His instinct is as nothing compared with his outstinct. Who ever heard of a nigger being knocked out of life-light by a sunstroke? Nobody. As for SOL planting his biggest knocks upon a nigger's wool-patch with the expectation of doing damage, he might as well experiment upon a cast iron dinner-pot, or try his best licks at the big bell of the Vigilance Committee. Of a truth, a nigger can stand *hot* equal to SATAN, or a salamander; and it's this that renders him so useful a biped in the burning fields of the South, where a white skin, if put to hard labor, would find little or nothing left of himself to take home to supper, at the close of the first day.

"My brethren; there are some who assert that the nigger is, by nature, equal in intellect with the Anglo-Saxon; and that, had he the *same advantage*, he would raise himself to as high a notch in the scale of humanity. I shouldn't wonder if they could prove it; just as easy as I can prove that my little terrier-dog knows more than I do; he can "smell a rat" and tell where it is, at any time o'night—and that passeth *my* comprehension."—*Golden Age.*

Man's Duty to Woman.

Let him learn to be grateful to woman for this undoubted achievement of her sex, that it is she who has kept Christendom from lapsing back into barbarism—kept mercy and truth from being utterly overborne by those two greedy monsters—money and war. Let him be grateful for this, that almost every great soul that has led forward or lifted up the race has been furnished for each nobler deed, and inspired with each patriotic and holy aspiration, by the retiring fortitude of some Spartan—some Christian mother. Moses, the deliverer of his people, drawn out of the Nile by the king's daughter, some one has hinted, is a symbol of the way that woman's better instincts always outwit the tyrannical diplomacy of man. Let him cheerfully remember, that although he achieves enterprises in public, it is the nerve and sensibility of woman that arm the mind and inflame the soul in private life. Everywhere a man executes the performance, but woman trains the man.

Titles of Firms.

One of the best titles of a mercantile firm we have ever seen, is "*Call and Settle,*" which is painted in golden letters on a sign in one of our eastern cities. Customers are reminded, every time they pass, of their outstanding accounts. "*Neal & Pray*" is the title of another firm. But the following "beats all." "Two attorneys," says an old newspaper, "in partnership in a town of the U. S. had the name of the firm, which was "*Catchum & Chetum,*" inscribed in the usual manner upon their office door; but as the singularity and ominous juxtaposition of the words led to many a coarse joke from passers-by, the men of law attempted to destroy in part the effect of the old association, by the insertion of the initials of their Christian names, which happened to be Isaiah and Uriah; but this made the affair ten times worse, for the inscription ran "*I. Catchum & U. Chetum.*"

☞A "tough" subscriber to a country paper was struck from its mail list, because he wouldn't pay up. The delinquent's wife insisted wrathfully that "she knew what was newspaper law—that she did—the proprietor was *bound* to send the paper *until all arrearages were paid.*

"CLEAR AS MUD."—An exchange paper says that "transcendentalism is the spiritual cognoscence of psychological irrefragibility, connected with concuitant ademption of oncolumnient spirituality and etherialized contention of subsultery concretion."

An Amusing Prophecy.

LORENZO DOW AND FRANKLIN PIERCE.

During a recent trip to New Hampshire, a grave citizen of that territory relieved the tedium of some twenty miles over the Eastern Railroad by the recital of a prophecy made twenty years ago by Lorenzo Dow, regarding Franklin Pierce, then Representative in Congress. We cannot look to the chronology, but hope for the credit of our friend that Lorenzo Dow didn't die some dozen years before the time on which his story was based. Our friend's twenty-mile story we condense as follows:

When Mr. Pierce was Representative in Congress from New Hampshire he was called upon in Washington by the celebrated long-bearded preacher, Lorenzo Dow, who claimed to powers to prophecy and went about the country, with staff in hand, and girdled like John the Baptist. He was a remarkable man anyhow, and won many proselytes by his wonderful and mysterious power. He swayed men, as trees are swayed by the wind, and his out-door sermons brought many a hardened sinner to repentance. Mr. Pierce was in his room at his inn engaged in writing, when the waiter rapped upon the door and informed him that a rough-and-tumble old fellow down stairs wanted to see him.

"Tell him I am engaged," said Mr. Pierce.

"I've done so, already, sir," said the man, "but he won't budge. Indeed, he's the queerest old chap I've ever seen, yer honor."

"Go down and find out his name, Jim," said Mr. Pierce, "and if the old fellow wants to see me very much, tell him to come again—I'm very busy now."

The man went down, and Mr. Pierce resumed his writing.

"Devil a bit he'll go, your honor," said the waiter, again looking in, grinning prodigiously; "he says his name is Dow, and must see you, because he's got a message for you."

"Well, Jim," said Mr. Pierce, with the good humor that always characterized him, "show him up."

In a few moments the gaunt and sunburnt "Wandering Jew," as he was called, stood in the chamber, where he was cordially received by its occupant, who invited him to be seated until he should finish his writing. The strange man complied, and when the writing was completed, Mr. Pierce informed him that official duties called him to the Capitol, and invited him to walk thither with him. They left the room together, and when about leaving the house, Mr. Dow remembered that he had left his staff behind, and cooly ordered Mr. Pierce to go back and bring it, which he good-humoredly did, and the two proceeded down Pennsylvania Avenue together, attracting much attention by the contrast—the one dressed in the elegance of fashion, the other in a garb not like anything in this world, nor, it is hoped, in that which is to come. Mr. Pierce, with the politeness of the true gentleman, made no sign by which it could be inferred that he felt ashamed of his companion, and walked on with him to the steps of the capitol.

Here the prophet stopped. He had, up to this moment, said nothing of the mission of which he had informed the servant, but now he said:

"Friend Franklin, I have something to tell you that affects your coming life. You are now a Representative in Congress. You will be sent back to Congress, but not to this house. After this you will be sent back here again, but not as Congressman, and then you will be sent here no more. But a higher mission awaits you—you will become a minister of the Gospel of Christ!" Saying this, he turned away suddenly, without further word of explanation, and the President-to-be, walked up the steps and entered upon his duties, laughing at the prophecy so strangely made, which he regarded as the mere figment of a diseased brain. The sequel proved two-thirds of the prophecy true, and whether the balance will be verified remains to be seen.

The story was told by one who firmly believed it was true, and we listened with the attention which it deserved, with the reflection that more unlikely things have come to pass.—*Boston Gazette.*

POWER OF INSTINCT.—The sluggish seaturtle loves her home. A huge creature of this kind was caught by English sailors near the Island of Ascension, who burnt a name and date into its upper shell. On the way to England it fell sick, and from sheer pity it was thrown overboard in the English Channel. Two years later the same turtle was captured once more, now quite well, near its old home, Ascension. What strange and inexplicable home-sickness carried the slow, heartless creature 4,000 miles back, through "the ocean, where there is no track and no high-road?"

THE EVIL WEED.—He grows like an evil weed. Well, what of that? Weeds have their place and their use. They grow where flowers won't, and make sundry nooks of a refreshing emerald, that without this addition would be blank and desolate. And so Dick Wildfire, although he may have a good many annoying traits, may yet possess some golden spots in his nature to render him of use to his friends and society. Therefore don't trample the lad if he is an "evil weed." But too many of these youthful scapegraces have proved in the end the most useful citizens, to permit this crushing out process to be carried on without rebuke. Out of the weed we have seen some pretty flowers cultivated. So it may be with Dick, if you show him a chance, and encourage what you find of the good and true in his nature. Society is responsible if many of these weedy characters continue of evil growth, and don't put forth some claims to our respect and esteem.

THE VOICE OF SPLEEN.—A funny correspondent of the Portland *Transcript* says: "I have recently gin up all idea of women folks, and come back to perlitikel life. I am more at hum in this line than in huntin' the fair seekts. Aingills in peticuts and "kiss-mequicks" is pretty enough to look at, I gin in, but darn 'em, they are slippery as eels, and when you fish for 'em, an' get a bite, you, somehow or other, find yourself at the wrong end of the line—they've cotched you! An' when you've stuffed 'em with peanuts, candy, and doggerytipes, they'll throw you away as they would a cole tatur. Leastwise, that's bin my experience. But I've done with 'em now. The Queen of Sheber, the sleepin' beauty, Kleopatry's needle, Pompey's pillow, an' Lot's wife, with a steam engine to help 'em, couldn't tempt me. The very sight of a bonnet riles me all over."

☞"I don't care much about the bugs," said Mr. Oakes to the head of the genteel family with which he lodges, "but the fact is, marm, I hain't got the blood to spare; you see that yourself."

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 26, 1856.

Important to Assessors.

The Assessors of this county will find in another column an important notice by the County Commissioners.

THANKSGIVING DAY.—During Thanksgiving day, the stores, shops and business places generally, were closed, in Huntingdon, and the day appropriately observed. In the forenoon there were services in the Presbyterian Church, where the Rev. Mr. McCLEAN preached a National Sermon, which is spoken of in the highest terms of praise. We hope the Rev. Gentleman will yield to the solicitations of many of our citizens, and consent to its publication.

Sheriff Miller.

Last week, GRAFFUS MILLER was "sworn in" as Sheriff of Huntingdon county. All who know the man, are ready to predict for him, an honest, faithful, and efficient discharge of the duties of the office.

Of the retiring Sheriff, JOSHUA GREENLAND, we may well say, "well done, thou good and faithful servant"—he has made a most excellent officer, and retires again to private life, high in the esteem of the whole community. The people do well, when they choose such men to preside over their interests. We hope that both of these gentlemen may always have as many friends as they have at this time.

The Reading Qualification.

It is said that 400 persons, in Connecticut, were deprived of their vote this month, by the new constitutional provision requiring that they should know how to read and write, in order to vote. Connecticut is the first State that has made an attempt to disfranchise a free citizen. It is desirable that every man should possess those aids to knowledge, reading and writing, but we should not fall into the error of mistaking the mere instrumentalities for intelligence itself. A man may know how to think correctly, who knows nothing at all of reading and writing, and some who can do both the latter, have no original thinking power. The latter are less capable of exercising the right of suffrage intelligently, than the man who possesses natural mother wit, without any assistance from reading. An aristocracy founded upon scholastic attainments may be better than one based upon property, but an aristocracy of any kind in a representative republic, established on the principle of equal political rights, is not very consistent, nor very democratic.

Canal Appointments.

The board of Canal Commissioners at Harrisburg, have made the following appointments on the public works:

Superintendent of the Columbia Railroad—J. B. Baker.

Supervisors—Delaware Division—Wm. Overfield, jr. Eastern Division—W. Foster. Lower Juniata Division—D. Eisenbise. Lower Western Division—John Gallaher. West Branch Division—Thomas W. Lloyd. North Branch Division—George W. Search.

Collectors—Easton, D. H. Nieman; New Hope, C. S. Palmer; Bristol, P. Dunagan; Philadelphia, J. T. Smith; Paoli, R. Laverty; Parksburg, W. McVeigh; Columbia, J. L. Lightner; Portsmouth, J. Livermore; Harrisburg, John H. Brodhead; Newport, John Hartzell; Lewistown, A. G. Harvey; Huntingdon, Thomas Jackson; Hollidaysburg, Joseph McClelland; Johnstown, D. Fullwood; Blairsville, G. S. Gamieson; Freeport, C. G. Snowden; Pittsburgh, Wm. M. Stewart; Williamsport, J. Piatt; Northumberland, J. Swineford; Beach Haven, John S. Follmer; Athens, W. H. Oueston; Freeport Aqueduct, Mary Nesbett; Juniata Aqueduct, S. Bigler, Bridge at Duncan's Island, D. H. Ziegler; Outlet at Portsmouth, Wm. Cole.

Weighmasters—Easton, Wm. Able, G. B. Olmstead, Assistant; Philadelphia, R. Simpson, H. Leech, Assistant; Columbia, J. Moyer, J. Watts, Assistant; Portsmouth, H. Rightmeyer; Hollidaysburg Lock, Christian Snyder; Hollidaysburg Scales, George Potts; Johnstown Scales, J. Barkholder; Pittsburgh, Joseph Gaward; Beach Haven, T. McBride; R. S. Bacon, Assistant.

Cargo Inspectors—Philadelphia, P. W. Conroy; Columbia, Charles Carson.

State Agents—Columbia Railroad—J. L. Packer, William S. Wyler, J. Clark, M. D. Holbrook, O. Stuck, J. S. Royal, C. Geissart. Wm. Allison, Lot Watson, Addison Haines.

Keeper of the Outlet Lock, Columbia—J. L. Roth.

FURTHER APPOINTMENTS BY THE CANAL BOARD.—James Bryden, Esq., of Franklin, Venango county, was, on Saturday last, appointed by the Canal Commissioners, Superintendent of the Allegheny Portage Railroad for the coming year. Mr. Bryden has been Wood Inspector on the Portage during the past year. Henry A. Boggs, Esq., of Johnstown, was, on Friday night, appointed Supervisor on the Upper Western Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. At same time Mr. Gadd, the late Supervisor on the above division, was appointed Supervisor on the Upper Juniata Division.

☞ A TRUE DEMOCRAT.—John Pevis, an old Revolutionary soldier, 104 years old, walked on Tuesday seven miles, without a cane, to the polls in Pleasant township, in this county, and voted for BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE!

That is Democracy for you, and a true lover of the Union! Long live the old soldier and lover of the country.—*Ohio Statesman.*

SMALL NOTES IN TENNESSEE.—In accordance with the law of the last Legislature, on and after September 1, 1856, the issue or circulation of small notes of a less denomination than $5, by any bank, except the bank of Tennessee, is made an indictable offence, punishable by a fine of not less than $500, nor more than $10,000.

The New Administration.

It is finally determined beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the 4th of March next will witness the advent of a new administration. This occurrence, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, will be hailed by the whole nation with confidence and content. The partisans of the defeated factions will, before that day, be relieved of the disgust and mortification produced by their defeat, and will settle down in the belief—not the less real because unexpressed—that the great responsibilities of the Executive of this Republic have been placed in the hands of a safe, wise, honest statesman and patriot. Few men ever passed through so bitter and earnest a canvass, as that which has just terminated, with so little of personal obloquy or impeachment as James Buchanan. His whole life had been a public one; he had filled for forty years the most difficult and prominent offices in the nation; he had been conspicuous in all public discussions and party conflicts, and yet his personal character and honor passed through them all without a blot or stain, a shadow or suspicion.

A man with such a reputation, such tested honesty, virtue and wisdom, cannot but administer the important powers committed to him with satisfation, with honor, justice and efficiency. There is a calm wisdom, a sedate prudence, blended with steady determination and fidelity to principle, harmoniously united in the character of James Buchanan, which are admirably adapted to the present condition of our public affairs. The angry sectional contests that have been stirred up by the ultras of the two sections of the Union, will soon decline into a more healthy and fraternal state of feeling under the wise direction of such a man. Every section of the Union will be protected in its rights. The extremists will find but little favor and encouragement.

Another happy feature which will characterize the administration of James Buchanan will be the absence of all caucussing and intriguing for the succession. There will be no favorites, no kitchen cabinets, or underhanded scheeming to employ the patronage of the government for selfish objects. James Buchanan will be the President himself. He can call around him no men who could claim superiority to him in any of the qualities which his position will demand. They must look up to him as the Chief and real Executive of the Republic. Thoroughly imbued with the spirit, and familiar with those principles which gave such energy and success to the administration of Jackson, there is little danger that he will not keep pace with the progress, the demands and the development of the democracy of the country.

He will maintain the principle embodied in the Kansas Bill, which gives to the people of a Territory the right of determining the conditions of its government.

He will resist the pretentions of Congress to control this right, so far as slavery or any other matter of State policy is concerned.

He will see that peace is preserved, and that the people in the Territories are protected in their right of self-government from all interferences from without.

He will maintain the rights and honor of the Republic abroad, on the old Jacksonian doctrine of asking nothing that is not right, and submitting to nothing that is wrong.

He will introduce greater economy and efficiency into the administration of the government, so as to reduce the corrupting influence of its patronage, by calling into the public offices men of honest character and eminent abilities.

He will adhere to those cardinal doctrines of the democratic faith, which enforces a strict construction of the Constitution and denounce the exercise of all doubtful powers, leaving to the people and the States their reserved powers uninvaded and unviolated.

He will see that the laws are faithfully executed.

He will recognize and give a wise direction to that natural impulse of the democracy which sees in the extension of our territory the true elements of our power, and the safety and perpetuity of our Union.

With these leading objects and principles to guide him, we predict for James Buchanan an administration which shall revive the glories of the Jeffersonian and Jacksonian eras, and that, when his term of office shall close, he will return to the shades of Wheatland with as much of the veneration, love, honor and respect of the people as have ever followed the any of patriots of our Republic into the dignified retreat of private life.

JUDGE APPOINTED.—Gov. Pollock has appointed Hon. ROBT. T. CONRAD a Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Judge Kelly. In speaking of this appointment the *Pennsylvanian* says, it is doubtless whether in the whole Commonwealth, a man could have been found with enough assurance to ask for such an appointment so utterly unfitted to discharge its duties as Judge Conrad. As a popular orator, or a poetical writer, the Judge has few superiors, but all know perfectly well that every political office he has ever held he has disgraced, and his former experience on the Bench should have warned Pollock, if he had the slightest regard for the interests of the people of this city, against his appointment. However, he owed Conrad, politically, a debt, and he has paid it at the price of the security of the lives and property of the citizens of Philadelphia. They must submit until an opportunity is presented to resent the insult.

Democrats, Beware of Wolves in Sheep's Clothing!—Support Your Own Press.

We find the following in the *Bellefonte Watchman*, which we heartily endorse and commend to the attention of our readers:

"We see advertised in the columns of a number of our Democratic exchanges the prospectus of the *New York Weekly Times*, professing to be "wholly independent of all political parties." This is a trick of the Abolitionists to introduce into the families of Democrats in Pennsylvania a sheet that has been devoted to the cause of sectionalism and Fremontism during the past Presidential campaign. The idea is, to commence the campaign immediately, by introducing papers into the families of Democrats under the masks of neutrality, and whenever occasion offers to assail the Democracy whom they would deceive by their hypocrisy into the belief that they were subscribing for a neutral paper.

"We caution our Democratic friends in regard to these neutral papers, for nearly every one of them have been in the pay of the enemy. The old "*Saturday Courier*," we understand, has been discontinued, and its subscription list merged into that of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, which is another trick of the enemy. The *Bulletin* has also been one of the rankest kind of Abolition sheets, and is under the control of the notorious Alexander Cummings, a political trimmer, who has been hanging on the skirts of all parties—following in the footsteps of James Gordon Bennett—and is willing to give the support of his paper to any person or party who will pay best. We say again beware of these *neutral* humbugs.

"We both copy and endorse the suggestion of the Albany *Argus*, that the best way for the Democrats to stop the spread of disunion and Abolitionism, is to increase the circulation of Democratic newspapers. The *Argus* says: "There can be no doubt that the New York *Weekly Tribune*, with its immense circulation throughout the Northern and Western States, (obtained in many cases on the idea that it was not a partisan paper,) has done the Democratic cause great damage in the recent contest. The antidote to this evil is the circulation of sound and efficient Democratic papers, and our political friends should attend to this matter *now*, and thus sow the seed for the next campaign. We have a word to say to Democratic postmasters in this connection. Thousands of them all over the country have, in past years, aided the circulation of the N. Y. *Weekly Tribune* by getting up clubs for it. There was some apology for this when that paper was not so violently partisan as at present. But postmasters who any longer do this, furnish aid and comfort to the enemy. Their influence as members of the Democratic party, and particularly as officeholders at its hands, should be exercised in favor of the circulation of Democratic newspapers. The Democratic party has certainly a right to expect that those holding office under it will not engage in the circulation of Abolition papers and documents.—Postmasters can readily, and with but little labor, largely increase the aggregate circulation of Democratic newspapers in the country, and we think that, under the teachings of the late campaign, they will feel disposed to attend to this political duty. We repeat, it is our duty to begin the next campaign now, by the circulation of newspapers, by maintaining and perfecting our organization, and by such other efforts as to secure Democratic ascendancy."

If the Democratic press of the country was supported half as well as the journals of the opposition are, there is no telling the vast amount of good that could be accomplished. We cannot see why this is not done. Where can men be found who have labored harder for the good of their party and the country than Democratic editors have done? Where are the journals that have been conducted with more zeal and ability than the Democratic press of America? Their superiors can no where be found: and yet the great mass of them eke out a beggarly existence, while the majority of those who conduct the papers of the opposition "grow fat and kick." This should not be. Every Democrat should feel it his duty to aid in circulating his party paper, and in contributing to its advertising patronage.

How many Democrats are there throughout the State, who not only do not subscribe for their party paper, published in their own immediate neighborhood, but who seldom see a Democratic journal? "Their name is countless legions." And these people are well able to subscribe for a dozen papers each, yet they do not take one!

It is a fact conceded on all hands that the press is a powerful lever; there is none more potent in moulding the will and controlling the minds of the people. No cause, small or great, can live and prosper out of the pale of its influence. Every man who is not acquainted with this fact should know it, and have it at once indelibly impressed upon his memory.

The Democratic party asks no odds. Untrammelled and free, it is fully able, *successfully* to contend with all the isms in the world. The truth has nothing to fear from error, so long as it is left free to combat it.—Then, let the Democrats of the country, come to the rescue. Let them circulate their own party papers, that they may be found whenever the false documents of the opposition are seen, and all will be well. The antidote will follow the poison, and the health of the body politic will be preserved.

The Home of Breckinridge.

Like Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Breckinridge is best appreciated where he is best known. The Lexington (Ky.) *Statesman* says:

"The result of the election in this city and county is highly complimentary to our distinguished candidates for President and Vice President. The number of votes cast for our ticket in each district of the county is larger than ever received by a Democratic candidate for Governor or President, and the majority in the city and county is greatly reduced.—The district in which Major Breckinridge resides, (7th,) and which gave Gov. Morehead, (K. N.) in 1855, a majority of 78, gave our ticket on Tuesday last a majority of 8—a gain of 87. The city of Lexington gave Morehead 187 majority, while it gives Fillmore only 29—a Democratic gain of 158. Each district in the city and county gives a Democratic gain.

"These results have been secured, too, in defiance of most unfavorable circumstances, among which may be mentioned the alarm of our Democratic naturalized citizens for weeks previous to the election, and the use of money against us in commanding amounts. But for these facts, the city of Lexington would have given a handsome Democratic majority."

Free State in Texas.

Some may look upon such a thing as a Free State of Western Texas as improbable, particularly at a time when such strenuous efforts are being made to carry slavery into Kansas, where slavery does not now exist by positive law. Yet there is a strong probability that such an event will occur within the next ten years. Our opinion is based upon the fact that foreign immigration is greater than domestic, by at least ten to one, and upon the well known fact that foreign immigration is opposed to slavery from principle, prejudice, and education. And there are many of the immigrants from the older States opposed to slavery, who quietly tolerate it so long as it is an institution of the State, but who will vote no slavery when the question comes up whether Western Texas shall be a free or a slave State. This fact is not generally known; if so, it is not duly considered. The vote of the adopted citizens of Texas now numbers at least 12,000. In less than ten years it will be increased to three times that number, unless the naturalization laws are changed. This increase will be in a much greater ratio than that of the native born State.—*San Antonio Texan.*

This is a pregnant and important fact taken in connection with the principle of popular sovereignty, as applied to new territories. If freedom is not barred by legislative restrictions, there is vitality enough in it to supercede slavery eventually, even where it is strongest. If Western Texas is likely to become a free State, simply by immigration, what possible chance is there for slavery becoming a fixed institution in any portion of the new territories now opened to immigration, with the settlers at liberty to choose for themselves the kind of institutions they shall have? Force may attempt to defeat this silent working of a natural law, but force, as applied to the institutions of this country, cannot be permanently operative. The mass of mankind know what is for their political interests, and such is the moral constitution of affairs, that the best political condition is that which is based upon the purest morals and the strictest justice. It is a curious fact however, to observe that the section of country which is the most opposed to the extension of slavery, and most needs the aid of foreign immigration to fill the territories with free settlers, is also the most determined in its opposition to the naturalization laws, and would have the individual who is born on a foreign soil remain for his life time in a condition of political serfdom.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Failure of the Lancaster Bank.

(From the Lancaster Express of Wednesday last.)

The suspension of the Lancaster Bank continues to be the main topic of discussion. To-day a large number of people from the country are in town, many of them "seeking comfort," and many of them "finding none."—The note holders will be comparatively safe, as they are protected by the liability clause in the charter; but unless there is a determined effort made to right up the institution, the stockholders and depositors will suffer heavily. We understand that such a determination is expressed among the heavy men interested, and we therefore await the result of the meeting of the stockholders on Saturday, which we will publish in our paper of that evening.

The liabilities of the bank are about $700,000 of notes in circulation, and $250,000 of deposits, while the capital of the bank is about $404,000. What the other assets of the bank may amount to we of course have no means yet of ascertaining. If the bad debts, or "outside speculations," of the Institution, which have led to its embarrassment, do not exceed the capital, the probabilities are that the depositors as well as the note holders will be paid off in full in the final settlement of its affairs.

The *Examiner* of Saturday morning says that A. Herr Smith, Esq., accepted the position of President very reluctantly, and only at the earnest solicitation of the directors and a large portion of the stockholders, who hoped that his well established character for integrity of purpose, energy and prudence, would revive the confidence of the public in the institution, and enable it to weather the storm which seemed to be gathering around it. The crisis, however, came before the change had time to have any influence upon the public mind—and the run upon the bank having commenced, nothing was left but to suspend payment, so that all its creditors (being note holders) should be placed upon the same footing. The difficulties now surrounding the Bank result from indiscretions of former officers in loaning large sums of money to a few individuals, and upon securities which have since depreciated in value. It may not be in the power of the present officers and directors to convert bad securities into good, but the creditors of the Bank can depend upon everything being done that can be done to promote and protect their interest.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Express.

A Voluntary Return to Slavery.

A case has recently come to my notice, which may not be devoid of interest, as furnishing additional evidence of slavery as not always being obnoxious to the slave. A fine intelligent colored man, who was owned by Messrs. Harris & Morgan, the large steamship owners of New Orleans, and who was employed by them in the capacity of banking clerk, and in the fulfilment of duties appertaining to their office, was manumitted by them upon the recent dissolution of their business in that city. This house having arranged to prosecute their business in this city the slave Harry, now free, was furnished by them with a free passage thither, and upon his arrival here, was employed by them, with the wages of $30 per month. Having had an opportunity to test alike the merits of Slavery and Freedom, Harry has signified to his former employers and owners, his desire to return to Slavery. He longs for the old position, where are furnished to the negro opportunities which *Free* Territory does not furnish. There, he is cared for; his social position is higher; he is admitted to places of amusement, and when intelligence is an accompaniment, the capacity of enjoying increased privileges is increased. Harry has tried our Slavery and to his regret, has tried our Freedom. He is possessed of unusual intelligence and is perfectly trustworthy. His value is $2,500. And his employers having been foiled in their attempt to reward him for his fidelity to them, now reluctantly consent to return him to Slavery. The citizens of New Orleans will soon have the pleasure of seeing again "Mr. Harris and Morgan," as Harry is familiarly called at home, well-known as he is to the residents of that city.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10, 1856. N. S. S.

From the Richmond Dispatch.

Another Voluntary Return to Slavery---Something for Abolitionists to Reflect upon.

Some time ago two negro women named Caroline Banks and Mary Frances, emancipated by the will of Mrs. Sarah Branch, of Chesterfield, were taken to New York by the executor of the estate, and there left, with a supply of money sufficient, it was supposed, to last them until they could procure employment. In October last, while Mr. William H. Hardgrove, of this city, was in Boston on business, he was called upon by Caroline Banks, with the request that he would take her children back to Virginia, and she would soon follow them; that she preferred slavery in Virginia to freedom in the North, where the most she could obtain by constant toil was a miserable subsistence. Mr. Hardgrove declined having anything to do with the matter, but candidly represented to her the consequences which would inevitably result from her return.

A few days ago, Caroline Banks, with her sister, Mary Frances, and their children, came to Virginia voluntarily, and of their own accord. Soon after their arrival, they earnestly besought the protection of gentlemen here, representing their willingness to become slaves again—a condition far preferable to the "pleasures" of freedom they had experienced among the flinty-hearted abolitionists at the North. Under these circumstances, legal steps were taken to provide for their voluntary enslavement under the act of Assembly passed February 18, 1856. We are not definitely advised as to the measures adopted in the case of Mary Frances; but Caroline, who applied to Mr. Samuel Hardgrove, was sent to W. W. Crump, Esq., for advice. After sufficient time for reflection had been given her, a petition was drawn up, as required by the act, and carefully read and explained in her presence. She was satisfied with its terms, still averring that she was desirous of relinquishing and renouncing her right to freedom and of becoming the slave of Mr. Hardgrove. The parties appeared before the Mayor on Saturday, for the purpose of commencing legal proceedings, but the matter was postponed until the 22d inst.

This incident, we think, affords a fair illustration of the actual benefits of bondage to the negro race.

A WELL OF GAS IN MICHIGAN.—We learn from *The Mt. Clemens Advocate*, that a gas spring has been discovered on the premises of Mr. Rose, about 4 miles above New Baltimore, on the border of Lake St. Clair. Some workmen had been for a considerable time engaged in digging a well on Mr. Rose's premises, a rod or so northwest of the house, which is of brick and newly built, and had, by digging and boring in all, attained the depth of 75 feet. They had drawn up the auger, to the place where they left off digging and commenced boring, and there left it, with some other tools, and were at dinner, when they were startled by a violent noise, at first like an explosion, and then followed a roar like "blowing off" a large steam boiler, accompanied by a very perceptible trembling of the foundation of the house. As may be supposed, the inmates rushed out and beheld, to their utter astonishment and consternation, the well vomiting forth a huge column of sand with such a force as to throw it to the height of over 200 feet.

Limbs on a tree close by, some of them two and three inches through, were knocked off and broken in pieces by the coarse gravel and pebbles as they would have been by a shower of musket balls; the body of the tree and the apple trees of orchards for 30 yards away, were plastered thick with sand and mud, the auger was blown 150 feet from the well. A stone weighing 16 pounds was thrown up nearly the same height, and fell 100 yards off. The ground for full an acre in extent was covered with gravel and sand to the depth of from one to six inches.—The gas has been several times ignited; and burns with a beautiful white flame; and though the well has been filled up for fear that the entire underpinning of the Swan Creek country might be scattered to the four winds, the current of gas is so strong that it finds its way through several crevices and around the edges of the wall, and may be at any time ignited as it often is, for the satisfaction of visitors.—*Detroit Tribune.*

A ONE-SIDED AFFAIR.—Old Codorus, in York county, is *one* of the townships we read about occasionally. She votes a very straight ticket, although not exactly straight-Fillmore. The York *Gazette* asks the democratic papers throughout the Union to pass around the returns of "Old Codorus." We do so cheerfully. Here they are:

Buchanan	356
Fusion	5
Fillmore	1

NEW BANKS.—There will be thirty-two applications for new banks, re-charters and extensions, before the next Legislature. Whether the failure of the Lancaster Bank will have any influence over the Legislature, remains to be seen.

Hessians in the Revolution.

For the following we are indebted to "Life Illustrated:"—At a recent meeting of the New York Historical Society, Frederick Kapp, Esq., gave an interesting sketch of the history of the custom of employing mercenary troops, which he traced from an early day, and gave an account of the engaging of foreign troops by England during the Revolution. At the commencement of the Revolution England stood in great need of troops, and contemplated the hiring of twenty thousand men from Russia. But it was decided before long to abandon this plan, and apply again to their old man-purveyors—the small princes of Germany, and soon the necessary treaties were made with the Duke of Brunswick, the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, and the Court of Hanau. The Duke of Brunswick, whose dominions comprised at that time 1500 square miles, with 156,000 inhabitants, undertook to furnish 43,000 men of whom 366 were cavalry and the rest infantry. For these the Duke received, under the name of "levy money," 30 crowns, ($35.50) for each man, the same sum for every one killed, or for three wounded, who were to be accounted equal to one killed; and besides this, for the expense of equipment, two month's extra pay. The subsidies received by the Duke, as long the troops received the pay of English soldiers, amounted to 64,500 crowns a year, and double that sum from the time their pay ceased until two years after their return into Brunswick. The Landgrave of Hesse, the infamous Frederick II, although he possessed but 3300 square miles, with about 280,000 inhabitants, had an army of nearly 20,000 experienced troops. He undertook to furnish within four weeks three grenadier battallions, six infantry regiments, and one company of riflemen, and in a month after that a battallion of grenadiers, nine infantry regiments, and a company of riflemen—amounting in all to 12,104 men.

The Landgrave received not only the levy money of 30 crowns a head, but there was paid him also a subsidy of 450,000 crowns per year in addition to the regular pay of the troops. The Landgrave's son, also, then reigning Count of Hanau' sold a regiment of 668 men to the English for 25,000 crowns per year, besides the regular levy money.—Even the Prince of Little Waldeck, whose vast dominions consisted of some sterile hills of some 400 square miles, with about 3,000 inhabitants, felt attracted by the prospect of larger profits, the regular trade with the Dutch, and instead of sending his soldiers, as usual, to the Cape of Good Hope or Batavia, sold an infantry regiment of 670 men to England on the same good terms as the Count of Hanau.

In the beginning of 1777, the Margrave of Anspach Brandenburgh and the Prince of Anhalt Zerbst joined these princely dealers in human flesh, and contributed the former 1,285, and the latter 1,160 men. The Margrave received, besides the levy money, an annual subsidy of 45,000 crowns; the Prince a similar sum. Most of the soldiers were forcibly enlisted, and of course desertions were frequent. Of the Anhalt regiment 140 men deserted at once, and the next day even an officer with fifty men were among the missing. In conclusion Mr. Kapp alluded to the large number of Germans who, deserting their ranks, had remained in this country, and by their industry had done much for its advancement.

Curious Case.

The late session of our Court brought before the public a case that many of our citizens never heard of before. From what we could learn of the particulars, it appears that a man named George Hamor, has been in confinement as a maniac in Duncansville, for the last fifteen years. During that time he has had several lucid intervals, but the attacks always returned with increased violence. Some of the humane neighbors allege that the family has treated Hamor inhumanly, and that under proper treatment he would long since have recovered; accordingly they sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, had him brought to Court, and from thence sent to jail to await the decision of a jury at the next term.—The jury, we presume, will not be required to pass judgment upon the lunacy of Hamor, but decide whether under the provisions of the Law, he shall be sent to the Asylum at Harrisburg, or back to the tomb where he spent fifteen years, and again be loaded down with fetters. To contemplate a wife and children driven to the necessity of loading a husband and father with chains, and keeping him in an out-house, is enough to make one shudder, more especially when it is known that there is and for sixteen years has been an Asylum near Philadelphia, where patients who are too poor to pay are treated gratis.

Hamor is between fifty and sixty years of age, with a vigorous constitution, and who might, by proper treatment, live many years yet, although there is little hope of ever curing him.

Verily one half of the world knows nothing about the other half.—*Hollidaysburg Standard.*

Blair County.---Official.

UNION:

	Fillmore,	Fremont,	Buchanan,	Fillmore Straight,
Allegheny,	80	37	155	36
Antis,	232	37	81	9
Altoona,	15	31	260	295
Blair,	50	4	86	13
Catharine,	65	10	67	3
Frankstown,	192	34	58	00
Gaysport,	11	13	108	00
Greenfield,	105	4	90	11
Huston,	104	9	143	00
Hollidaysburg, w. w.,	81	34	150	00
Do. East w.,	99	29	131	2
Juniata,	81	15	151	20
Logan,	26	8	106	277
Snyder,	188	20	92	22
Tyrone,	92	33	45	9
Taylor,	149	6	63	0
Woodberry,	137	33	148	0
North Woodberry,	46	88	136	0
	1753	445	2070	697
		1753		
Aggregate Union vote,		2198		
Fillmore straight-out,		697		
Aggr. Anti-Buchanan vote,		2895		
Buchanan vote,		2070		
Anti-Buchanan maj.		825		

☞ An English paper says: Our gracious Queen is far advanced in a condition which promises, God aiding, to augment the royal family of England, somewhere about the month of February.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Nov. 26, 1856.

Line upon Line--Here and There a Little.

☞Good morning, kind reader. Hope you're well.

☞Take a few seats and sit down till we dish you up 'a line here and thero.'

☞In the first place, "we still live," and enjoy "freedom," gloriously, defiantly.

☞In the second, we don't expect either to die, or lose freedom, or anything else, in consequence of the crazy ravings of the down street moral apers, or "those gentlemen," second-fiddlers to the able and dignified "Journal!" 'Tis "conscience makes cowards of them all."

☞The Journal's definition of a "gentleman" is—one who will dance to their piping. Now, for a moment, imagine a leading member of the Huntingdon Bar, and a Professor of Christianity, acting second-fiddler to the Huntingdon Journal, by circulating its charges of mail stopping against us, and then refusing to retract his FALSE charges or to institute an investigation, as they threatened and as we have requested. This is surely a great compromise of dignity and principle on the part of a christian and a gentleman! We have always thought that when a man choses his premises he should be willing to accept legitimate conclusions. But we forbear for the present.

☞Up in the figures—Democratic blood. Worth at least ten cents a drop.

☞Below par—Wool and Woolly Heads.

Ditto—The backers of the Woolly Head Organ.

☞Forms without substance—Fashionable ladies.

☞Guilt may attain temporal splendor, but can never confer real happiness.

☞Pick-pockets are so numerous in Massachusetts that it is said they will soon put out a candidate for Governor.

☞Excess of ceremony shows a want of breeding; that civility is the best which excludes all superfluous formality.

☞'Tis a sad thing when men have neither hearts enough to speak well, nor judgment to hold their tongues. This is the foundation of all impertinence.

☞Criticus says that the difference between a successful lover and his rival is, that one kisses his miss, and the other misses his kiss. A distinction and a difference.

☞A barber desired a groggery customer of his, one Sunday morning, who smelled strong of alcohol, to keep his mouth shut, or his establishment would get indicted for keeping a rum hole open on Sunday.

☞The paths of virtue, though seldom those of worldly greatness, are always those of pleasantness and peace.

NOT SURPRISING—That Billy Brewster should denounce one of our best Ministers of the Gospel as wanting the character of a christian because he refuses to preach Abolition Republicanism and Disunion!

☞The members of the Fillmore society think it is a great pity that Fillmore was not elected. The society is so small that he might have had an office for every voter.

☞That suit for "stopping the mails" has not yet been commenced. Can't Gabe and the Doctor raise enough funds to fee an attorney?—or is there no attorney in town *small* enough to be employed by them. We are waiting patiently for that Allegheny River trip.

☞The New Haven *Register* says: "Abolitionism may as well now go to sleep, and take a good long dream of what may be done in the year 1860, while the "shriekers" unite in singing—

Hush my dear, lie still and slumber,
Beecher's rifles guard thy rest,
Kansas humbugs without number,
Gently press upon thy breast."

☞Other Democratic papers are also poetical:

Du dah day, du day day,
All those who have bet on the woolly horse
Will please call up and pay,
DU DAH DAY!

☞LODGED IN JAIL.—A man named Graffus Miller was lodged in our county jail on Thanksgiving day by Ex-Constable States. We are not advised as to the nature of the complaint (if any) made against him, but presume it is on account of a decree passed at a Court of the People held on the Second Tuesday of October. Served him right!

☞P. S. He has been sentenced to a confinement of three years, should he live so long.

IN THE RIGHT OF IT.—Admiral Lee, when only a post captain, being on board his ship one very rainy stormy night, the officer of the watch came down to his cabin and cried, "Sir, the sheet anchor is coming home." "Indeed," says the captain, "I think the sheet anchor is perfectly in the right of it. I don't know what would stay out such a stormy night as this."

☞The most improved method of raising children now-a-days is to let them run about the streets until a late hour—call swearing smartness, blackguardism precociousness, and every species of malicious mischief, fun!

☞The Democratic party has been in power three-fourths of the time since the Union was formed. What nation has ever had such unexampled success, and it has all been accomplished by the carrying out of principles so plain that the man who runs may read; while our opponents' principles are such that the man who reads will run!

☞Every county in Delaware went for Mr. Buchanan. Democratic Legislature and Democratic county officers are elected.

☞Our Government has received from Mr. Dallas the treaty recently negotiated with England for the settlement of the Central American differences.

☞The Louisville Courier furnishes the following:

Epitaph on "Sam."

Here lies poor Sam, and, what is strange,
Grim death has worked in him no change;
He *always* LIED, and always *will*,
He once lied *loud*, and now lies STILL.

☞Lancaster county polled 19,931 votes. The whole vote of the State of Delaware was only 14,277, being 4654 less votes than Lancaster county.

CONTINUED—Thos. Jackson, as Collector of Tolls at Huntingdon. Couldn't have made a change for the better.

A WEDDING.—A wedding came off at the Court House in HAVANA, Ill., a few weeks since, in which the bride was *fourteen* and the bridegroom *seventy odd* years of age.—They were both children, the one in her first, the other in his second childhood. There was present at the nuptial ceremony a daughter of the "old gentleman" as old as the bride's mother.

SALT RIVER.—As many of our woolly-head friends are about emigrating to the head of this famous stream, we have copied the following exquisite lines, from one of our exchanges, for their especial benefit. They will be sung by them on their journey thither. It is a very mournful farewell. The poem, from which these lines are taken, it is but just to say, was written by one of the most decided followers of the Woolly Horse:

"Farewell, Tarrengower! and Gadwarra!
Farewell, Wogra-Barjarb! and Irrawarra!
Farewell, Burra-Burra! Polloah! Morang!
Farewell, Merrimingo! and thee, Burnewang!
And thee, Booroondara! and Goonalibee!
Farewell, Narab-Narab! Annonmogy!
And Wimmera plains, by Tongeomungle!"

VIRTUE.—The creations of the sculptor may moulder into dust; the wealth of the bard may wither; the throne of conquerors may be shivered by an opposing power into atoms; the fame of the warrior may no longer be hymned by the recording minstrels, hopes may be disappointed, but that which hallows the cottage and sheds a glory around the palace—virtue—shall never decay. It is celebrated by the angels of God—it is written on the pillars of Heaven, and reflected down to earth.

☞People who go upon surprise parties ought by all means to send notice. One of these called upon a respectable merchant in Albany the other night, and were very much surprised indeed to find him inebriated on the front stairs, while his wife, with a black eye and bruised face, was bathing his temples with ice water. The surprise party, no doubt, speedily retired.

☞"The mails stopped," and "robbed."—*Journal.*

Where, when, and by whom? We are authorized to offer $100 for any information that will lead to the conviction of any person guilty of "stopping," or "robbing the mails." This is a fine chance for the "Scullions."

FACE THE MUSIC.—Bill Brewster and Sam Whittaker, of the Huntingdon *Journal*, are hereby notified that the proposition we made them during the summer, regarding their charges against us, is renewed, with the understanding, however, that they also prove their accusation against us of "stopping, and robbing the mails." Here is another fine chance for the scullions. We have no doubt they need it, badly now, and will need it worse hereafter.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

MR. EDITOR:—One great object here, is happiness, this is sought to a great extent, in the accumulation of wealth. Now, although I am not of the opinion that happiness is *always* found in accumulated wealth, still I can see no good or sufficient reason, because men sometimes abuse their riches, why we should pursue a course that will certainly hazzard our business, and *may* be the means of involving it in utter ruin. No, the opposite is true, we should take every honorable precaution to secure against loss or the dilemma of bankruptcy, and he who fails to do this, stands in about the same situation that *he* does, who refuses to insure his house against loss by fire, because he thinks it *may* not be burned. The mariner would not think of launching forth into the broad ocean, without compass and chart, by which to direct the course of his vessel, and thus insure her safety. The business man's Books, if systematically kept, are his chart, by which he is enabled to discover projecting rocks and shoals, and, just as the magnetic needle points to the pole star, so sure will books, if properly kept, point to danger and loss, and the prudent man, thus seeing, will "cut off his losses and let his profits run on." Whatever may be said to the contrary, it is just as great folly, to think that business can be conducted safely, without system in its books of record, as it would be for the master of a vessel to attempt to cross the ocean without his chart and compass. He *may* succeed in crossing safely for a long time, and indeed, *may* never meet with any loss, for being without these instruments, upon which safety so greatly depends, yet, where, I ask, are those who would be willing to risk either life or property with one so poorly provided with the essentials to safety; they are not to be found. Those, then, who do not purpose themselves to transact business promptly and correctly, cannot long, in any locality or business, have the patronage of those who desire to conduct their business honestly and surely; it is, therefore, of the utmost importance, that young men avail themselves of the opportunities now offered in schools for this purpose, for acquiring a thorough and practical knowledge of Book-keeping. But more than this, the young man who, with a good degree of energy, has taken the pains to acquire a thorough knowledge of the several branches of Book-keeping, has, at once, in his possession, the means of usefulness, respectability and wealth. No branch of education is of greater importance than this, none more likely to secure public confidence, and therefore, it is more certain of success; the time is now upon us, when young men, who may be well qualified in other respects for business, yet wanting in this, one of the most important parts of a business education, are unable to get situations, when, if they had spent a few weeks to acquire a knowledge of the principles and practice of Book-keeping, might have secured situations and much higher compensations than others who have been employed, merely for their knowledge of Book-keeping, but who, in other respects, have no good reputation as business men. But to conclude, it would be but little use to point out these things, if there be no remedy or preventative, and, as it has been said, that "an ounce of preventative is worth a pound of cure," I will point you to the "Huntingdon Commercial School," the advertisement of which can be seen in another column of this paper. Here young men is an opportunity you should embrace without delay.

(From the New York Times.)

Austria and England vs. France and Russia.

A great Italian statesman wisely remarked, during the progress of the Eastern War, that the contest in Europe presented more than one aspect—that it was not only a question whether the continent would be despotic or constitutional, autocrat or republican, but whether it should be *commercial* or *anti-commercial*. The treaty of Paris put an end to hostilities; but the interests which had caused them remained unchanged, and the end which the respective Governments had in view was left to be pursued by other means.

Louis Napoleon has apparently labored, since his accession to the throne, for supreme diplomatic power in all the courts of Europe. For this he has sacrificed everything else, and brought France to the verge of financial ruin. He has all but attained his object in Italy; Spain, Turkey, even England; even the identity of his policy with that of St. Petersburg has, since the war, brought him into a close alliance with the Russian Court. He is accused, with much show of probability, of having previously arranged with Alexander I, the whole programme of proceedings at Paris—including even the subterfuge by which Russia has recently sought to evade the fulfillment of the obligation incurred there. It was the fulfillment of the old Napoleonic idea that Russia and France could, without rivalry, divide the power in Europe.

England aspired to remove, by war with Russia, the dangers which Russian aggression in the East were preparing for her Asian provinces, and foolishly imagined that the armies of France were aiding her to extend the commercial dominion of Great Britain. Manchester and Birmingham dreamed that the French Emperor was assisting to open the way to free trade with Italy, France, Spain, the Principalities, and the borders of the Black Sea, and to uninterupted progress for British bales and packages across the plains of China. Louis Napoleon never, of course, had any such object, and always intended to "show his hand," to the discomfiture of his credulous ally, just as soon as it became for his interest to do so. He calculated with apparent probability that whenever he withdrew his *protection* from England, it would remain the most isolated kingdom in Europe, without one solitary ally, and totally unable to avenge, either by diplomatic or openly hostile means, the perfidy of which it had been the victim. The strenuous labors which have been made by the Court of Paris to conciliate both of the rival Cabinets of Vienna and Berlin were, Louis Napoleon imagined, the guarantee of their neutrality. This will probably prove true respecting the latter, influenced as Frederick William IV is by Russia, and allying himself, as he will, to the friends of that power. The period, as appears from the news by the last few steamers, has very nearly come when the Anglo-Gallic alliance must end, and it will soon be seen with what correctness the plans of the French Emperor have been laid. There are indications, however, that he has grossly deceived himself in one particular, which may prove fatal to his future influence—that he has falsely judged Austria by the past instead of the present, and that the Court of Vienna will be found enrolled on the liberal instead of the anti-liberal, on the *commercial instead of the anti-commercial side*, in the strife for supremacy which is fast approaching.

Austria has, of late, under the influence of the plebian element in the Cabinet of Francis Joseph I, singularly changed in appearance, and been brought, in a remarkable degree, within the system of commercial Europe. In 1848–9, there were two parties in Austria; the one favorable to the simple suppression of the revolutionary movement, and the other strenuously advocating such material reforms as would tend to supercede the desire and necessity of revolutions. The young emperor threw himself warmly into the arms of the latter party, and the influence of its policy has been constantly increasing from that day to this. The first essential step was to retrieve the exhausted finances of the Empire. It is well known by what means this was done. The next was to moderate the exorbitant power of the aristocracy. In 1848, measures were proposed, by the revolutionary party, to suppress the feudal privileges of the nobles. The restored Imperial Government, far from reversing this progressive movement has continued to issue decrees, rendering all subjects equal in the eyes of the law; the German civil code, resuscitated in 1848, being confirmed in 1852. Restrictions commerce have been everywhere removed; a net-work of railroads has been pushed across Hungary; the annual exports of that kingdom have, within seven years, increased fifty per cent; and, under this liberal system, Austria has became annexed to commercial Europe, and Bohemia placed on the highway from the Atlantic to Asia.

The free navigation of the Danube, was the grand aspiration of Austria, during the Eastern war. It was made an essential point at the Treaty of Paris, and is indispensable to the commercial prosperity of the Danubian provinces. To secure this, the Court of Vienna has insisted upon retaining troops in the Principalities, until Russia should have fulfilled the conditions imposed upon her.—It is because France is secretly conniving at violation of the obligation, by which the Isle of Serpent has been seized upon, and a wrong line of frontier drawn through Bessarabia, that discordant feelings have arisen between the respective English and French Ambassadors, at Constantinople. It is now France and Russia against England; but to the surprise and mortification of the two former powers, Austria has taken sides in behalf of free trade, and in favor of England.

A POLITICAL PARSON DONE FOR.—The *Lancaster Intelligencer*, of yesterday morning, says:—The *Reverend* William S. H. Keys, formerly of this city (whom many of our readers will recollect for his bitter denunciations of the "Pope of Rome," in Centre Square, during the hey-day of Know-Nothingism, in 1854,) has had a true bill found against him by the Grand Jury of Blair county, for assault and battery, with intent to commit a rape! Just what might have been expected from a *political* parson!

☞A young man in New York city has stolen the affections and married the only daughter of a wealthy gentleman, who gave the scamp $5,000 to release her from all martial bonds—after which he went to the house of her father and took her away in a carriage, she preferring the husband to the parent.

PENNSYLVANIA.---OFFICIAL.

	Fusion. Fremont.	Fillmore.	Straight. Fillm'e.	Total. Opp.	Dem. Buch.
Adams,	1120	1225	24	2369	2637
Allegheny,	13671	592	896	15159	9062
Armstrong,	2963	113	75	3151	2689
Beaver,	2658	103	133	2894	1905
Bedford,	300	1784	152	2229	2458
Berks,	1037	3282	304	4623	11272
Blair,	445	1753	697	2895	2069
Bradford,	6938	30	71	7039	2314
Bucks,	4682	419	316	5417	6517
Butler,	3401	14	67	3482	2648
Cambria,	804	861	107	1772	2987
Carbon,	602	209	156	1157	2866
Centre,	390	1460	552	2242	3895
Chester,	5368	620	828	6756	6333
Clarion,	788	941	6	1735	2760
Clearfield,	756	550	93	1399	1978
Clinton,	618	648	34	1300	1485
Columbia,	1289	214	5	1458	2889
Crawford,	5360	4	41	5405	3191
Cumberland,	1472	1565	14	3051	3427
Dauphin,	1615	2332	107	4054	3094
Delaware,	1590	219	791	2600	2005
Elk,	275	45	7	327	575
Erie,	5156	37	252	5445	2584
Fayette,	2089	1128	46	3263	3554
Franklin,	2446	117	16	3679	3469
Fulton,	143	561	5	708	970
Greene,	1321	272	14	1607	2747
Huntingdon,	920	908	737	2571	2164
Indiana,	3612	231	32	3875	1762
Jefferson,	1063	583	32	1678	1463
Juniata,	480	597	150	1227	1365
Lancaster,	6608	3615	977	11200	8731
Lawrence,	3065	11	85	3161	1220
Lebanon,	2414	396	41	2851	2511
Lehigh,	3227	91	31	3359	4426
Luzerne,	4850	305	563	5718	6791
Lycoming,	934	1700	70	2704	3324
McKean,	815	7	40	859	526
Mercer,	3686	15	103	3804	2699
Mifflin,	210	989	61	1266	1491
Monroe,	560	57	12	629	2275
Montgomery,	2845	492	1773	5110	7134
Montour,	666	138	11	815	1271
Northampton,	1168	644	1194	3006	5260
Northumberland,	566	1099	244	1909	3959
Perry,	521	750	857	1928	2135
Philadelphia,	7892	12218	11866	31976	38222
Pike,	270	10	5	285	862
Potter,	1264	4	2	1270	667
Schuylkill,	2188	2315	367	4870	7035
Somerset,	1458	1404	1	2863	1763
Snyder,	443	1015	49	1507	1255
Sullivan,	309	43	5	357	538
Susquehanna,	3861	8	43	3912	2548
Tioga,	4541	7	20	4568	1336
Union,	1429	171	15	1615	1092
Venango,	2041	65	7	2113	2157
Warren,	2091	2	47	2140	1231
Washington,	4237	137	128	4502	4288
Wayne,	2172	76	37	2285	2259
Westmoreland,	4091	233	66	4390	5172
Wyoming,	1138	17	57	1212	1171
York,	511	3300	1001	4812	6876
Total,	147447	55891	26333	229676	230500
Total vote cast in the State,					460295
Total vote for Fremont,					147447
Fremont's minority,					312884
Total vote for Buchanan,					230500
Union Vote. {Fremont,				147447	203338
Union Vote. {Fillmore,				55891	
Buchanan over Fremont and Fillmore, (Union.)					27162
Straight Fillmore Vote,				26333	
Straight Fremont Vote in Philadelphia,				101	
Vote for Gerritt Smith, in 5 counties,				18	
					26457
Buchanan's majority over all,					702

☞"O, what a soft seat," as the hat said that rested on Sammy's head.

Official Election Returns of Cambria County.

DISTRICTS.	Buchanan.	Fremont Fusion.	Fillmore Fusion.	Fillmore Straight.
Allegheny,	344	28	1	9
Blacklick,	40	18	33	00
Cambria,	62	158	18	00
Carroll,	287	31	00	00
Clearfield,	166	18	7	1
Chest,	84	4	1	00
Conemaugh No. 1,	207	97	49	4
" No. 2,	75	34	118	00
" No. 3,	55	15	59	00
Conemaugh Bo.,	202	24	16	1
Ebensburg "	80	76	6	00
Johnstown "	205	166	130	11
Jackson,	47	11	94	00
Loretto,	40	2	00	00
Munster,	133	14	00	00
Richland,	91	18	00	00
Summerhill No. 1,	124	39	00	00
" No. 2,	108	7	53	12
Summitville,	56	00	00	00
Susquehanna,	76	5	48	2
Washington,	481	10	11	12
White,	24	29	00	55
Total,	2987	804	861	107

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars, Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

☞Specimens of "GLOBE" printing can be seen at the office—which will satisfy everybody that it is no longer necessary to go to Philadelphia for neat work. Call and see for yourselves.

Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.

E. P. PRETTYMAN respectfully informs the public that he is now perpared to take Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes on glass, put up with double or single glass.

Rooms at the Station House, Huntingdon Pa.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

The Cars for Broad Top and Bedford.

The Passenger trains leave the Depot at Huntingdon at 9.30 A. M., and 5.30 P. M.;—returning arrive at Huntingon, 2.01 P. M., and 8.34 A. M. Passengers for Bedford take four horse coaches at Hopewell, on the Hopewell branch.

The Public

Generally are invited to call at the New Drug Store of HENRY MCMANIGILL. Every article usually to be found in the best establishments of the kind, can be had, fresh and pure, at their Store, in Market Square, Huntingdon. See advertisement in another column.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very est assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be ouonlw fil, atprices.

MARRIED.

On Thursday, the 20th inst., in Huntingdon, by the Rev. R. Fletcher, Mr. NATHAN WHITE and Miss MARY J. MOUNTAIN, all of Huntingdon county.

On the 19th inst., by the Rev. P. M. Rightmyer, Mr. DANIEL MUSSELMAN and Miss ELIZA C. FLECK, both of Sinking Valley.

On the 20th inst., by the same, Mr. WILLIAM SPECK and Miss JANE BRENNEMAN, both of Huntingdon county.

Hollidaysburg papers please copy.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SATURDAY, November 22.—Flour a shade firmer, sales 500 bbls superfine at $6.75: 2,500 bbls Bridge at $6.87½ ₱ bbl, and 1400 extra family on private terms. There is a limited demand for the supply of the city retail trade at $6.75@8.25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and much wanted at $4.50 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal very dull. Sales of 200 bbls. Pennsylvania $3.25 ₱ bbl.

Wheat in fair demand and steady. Sales 5000 bus at 150@154c ₱ bu for fair and prime Southern and Penna. red, and 173c for good white. Rye in good demand and scarce. Sales 1000 bus for new Penna at 86c ₱ bu. Corn in fair request and steady. Sales 4000 bu good Southern yellow at 67c ₱ bu afloat, and 66c in store, including lot of white at 64c Oats less active. Sales 2000 bu prime Delaware at 43@43½c ₱ bu

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAIL ROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT!

On and after Monday, November 17, 1856, Trains will leave Daily, (Sundays excepted,) as follows:

Two Trains a day between SAXTON and HUNTINGDON—one Train daily to ALLAQUIPPA.

STATIONS.		A. M.	
Allaquippa.....	One trip a day.	.....Arrive.....	11.08
Riddelsburg.....		".....	11.00
		A. M.	
Saxton.....	Leave.....	6.30.....	"..... 10.48
Fishers' Summit.....	"	6.46.....	"..... 10.28
Rough & Ready.....	"	7.04.....	"..... 10.07
Coffee Run.....	"	7.12.....	"..... 9.59
Markiesburg.....	"	7.28.....	"..... 9.42
Pleasant Grove.....	"	7.42.....	"..... 9.30
M'Connellstown.....	"	7.50.....	"..... 9.20
Huntingdon.....	Arrive.....	8.05.....	Leave..... 9.00
		P. M.	
Allaquippa.....	Leave.....	11.50.....	{Stay all night}
Riddelsburg.....	".....	11.56.....	{at Saxton.}
	Arrive	12.12	P. M.
Saxton.....	Leave.....	12.20.....	Arrive..... 5.44
Fishers' Summit.....	"	12.40.....	"..... 5.24
Rough & Ready.....	"	12.50.....	"..... 5.04
Coffee Run.....	"	1.00.....	"..... 4.54
Markiesburg.....	"	1.16.....	"..... 4.38
Pleasant Grove.....	"	1.28.....	"..... 4.26
M'Connellstown.....	"	1.38.....	"..... 4.16
Huntingdon.....	Arrive.....	2.00.....	Leave..... 4.00

Connecting at Huntingdon with Trains East and West on Pennsylvania Rail Road.

Connecting at ALLAQUIPPA with Four Horse Mail Coaches to BEDFORD, BLOODY RUN, &c.

Fifty pounds Baggage allowed each passenger. For any further information inquire at the office of Transportation Department, Huntingdon.

JAMES BOON, *Superintendent.*

November 26, 1856.

THE HUNTINGDON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL,

Has been removed to a large and commodious room in the "Town Hall," and is open, day and evening, for the reception of Students. The course of instruction, embracing Single and Double Entry Book-keeping, is accompanied by daily Lectures on Commercial Sciences. A department has also been opened, which is devoted to Penmanship, and is conducted by Prof. MORRISON of Pittsburg.

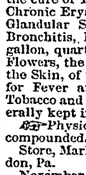
Lectures on Commercial Law, Ethics and Political Economy are delivered periodically, to the students, by members of the Huntingdon Bar.

Other particulars furnished on application, personally, or by letter, to T. H. POLLOCK, Principal.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

NEW DRUG STORE.

DR. J. S. GRIFFITH, *Superintendent.*



HAVING purchased from Wm. Williams & Co., their stock of Drugs, Medicines, Paints & Brushes, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Fluid, Camphone, Turpentine, Alcohol, and a general assortment of Artists' Colors & Brushes, Spices of all kinds, Window Glass of all sizes, Putty, all kinds of Varnish, Japan, Copal. Nos. 1 and 2, Coachbody and Black Spirit, Pure Cod Liver Oil, for the cure of Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gout, Lumbago, Tetter, Chronic Erysipelas, Chronic Sore Eyes, White Swelling, Glandular Swelling, Pulmonary Consumption, Chronic Bronchitis, Rickets, and all diseases of the skin, by the gallon, quart or smaller quantity, the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, the greatest remedy for Baldness and purifying the Skin, of the age. John H. Patethorp's celebrated cure for Fever and Ague. No Cure No Pay. Price $1. Fine Tobacco and Segars. All the above, with all articles generally kept in a Drug Store, for sale cheap.

☞Physicians *Prescriptions* carefully and accurately compounded.

Store, Market Square, opposite Couts' Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa. HENRY MCMANIGILL.

November 26, 1856.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN,

Declers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware. Queensware, Grain, Centre County Iron, &c. &c.

NEW MILLINERY STORE.—Miss

SLICK and Miss WALLACE respectfully announce to the Ladies of Huntingdon and surrounding country, that they have opened a MILLINERY STORE in the east end of the residence of Mrs. Dorland, immediately opposite the "Globe" printing office, where they will carry it on in all its various branches.

They have just received from the city an entire new, beautiful and fashionable assortment of bonnets, silks, satins, flowers, trimmings, and every article belonging to a Millinery Store, and will be pleased to receive a share of the patronage, and fill the orders of all those who may need anything in their line of business. They flatter themselves able to please the most fastidious.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The

teachers and friends of education throughout the County are hereby notified that the next annual meeting of the Huntingdon County Teachers' Institute will be held in Huntingdon, on Monday, the 22d of December, 1856, at 10 o'clock a. m.. By order of the Board of Managers.

R. MCDIVITT, Secretary.

Huntingdon, Nov. 24, 1856.

ESTATE OF NANCY NEFF. AU-

DITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Jacob Harneame, Executor of the last will and testament of Nancy Neff, late of West township, deceased, in discharge of Trust for selling real estate of said deceased, and also to distribute the balance in the hands of said Executor in the administration of the personal estate of said deceased, hereby gives notice to all persons interested that he will attend to the duties of his appointment at the office of Messrs. Scott & Brown, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 27th day of December next, at 3 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons must present their claims to the undersigned Auditor, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

ESTATE OF JOHN BRADLEY.—

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county, to distribute the balance in the hands of Jonas J. Reed and Thomas G. Stapleton, administrators of John Bradley, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment, at the office of Messrs. Scott & Brown, in the borough of Huntingdon, on Saturday the 27th day of December next, at 2 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested must present their claims before the undersigned Auditor, or be debarred from coming in upon said fund. THEO. H. CREMER, Auditor.

Huntengdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

ASSESSORS, TAKE NOTICE.—You

are required to make immediate return to the Commissioners Office of the two lists of taxable inhabitants in your township, with the occupation of each person, required of you by the circular you lately received. The law is imperative, and a failure to comply may involve you in a penalty of one hundred dollars. The return must be made by Saturday the 29th inst. By order of Commissioners.

HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.—The fol-

lowing tracts of land will be exposed to public sale by the Commissioners of Huntingdon county, on Tuesday the 13th day of January, 1857, according to the several Acts of Assembly, in such case made and provided, viz:

Walker township:

John Carson,.....446 acres.

Franklin township.

Mary Jorden,..... 60 acres.

Springfield township.

Stacey Young,.....414 acres.

By order of the Commissioners.

Nov. 26, 1856. HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

ARRIVAL OF FALL & WINTER

GOODS at the BROAD-TOP DEPOT. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN, have just received a well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hats and Caps,

Boots and Shoes, Hardware, Queensware, Cedarware, Crockery-ware, stone and earthen, Tin ware, Cane Fishing Rods, Ready-made Clothing, and in short, everything usually kept in a country store.

Fish, Salt, Bacon and Plaster, kept constantly for sale. Call and examine our goods and judge for yourselves. All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price in exchange for Goods.

The highest market price paid for Grain. Prompt attention paid to storing and forwarding all kinds of Merchandize. Produce, &c. CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

Huntingdon, Nov. 26, 1856.

TO COUNTRY DEALERS: AU-

GUST BRICKER, BOOT MAKER, No. 94 North Fourth street, third Boot Store below Race, Philadelphia, Wholesale and Retail dealer, will give full satisfaction to all who may patronise him. Country dealers, and persons wishing a good article, are invited to call.

Philadelphia, Nov. 19, 1856-3m.

MILLINERY.—Mrs. E. A. STEEL,

takes this method of announcing to the Ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she carries on as formerly, the MILLINERY BUSINESS in all its various branches.

Having recently received from Philadelphia a new assortment of bonnets, silks, satins, flowers, ladies head-dresses, caps, trimmings, &c., she is prepared to accommodate all persons favoring her by a call, with any article in her line of business, done up in the best manner and latest style.

Call at her residence on Allegheny or Railroad street. Huntingdon, Nov. 19, 1856.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By vir-

tue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, I will offer at Public Sale on the premises, on SATURDAY the 20th day of DECEMBER, 1856, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following Real Estate late of Nathan Scofield, deceased, viz:

One Lot of Ground in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on Moore street 50 feet, and running back at right angles thereto one hundred and twenty-nine feet, adjoining lot of Robert Lott on the West, and lot of Thomas King on the East, having thereon a two story log dwelling house.

Terms—One half the purchase money to be paid upon confirmation of sale, the residue in one year with interest, to be secured by bond and mortgage. ROBERT LOTT,

Nov. 19, 1856. Administrator of N. Scofield.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—In pur-

suance of Orders of the Orphans' Court of the county of Huntingdon, the Tracts of land hereinafter described, situate in said county, and near the borough of Huntingdon, will be exposed to public sale on the premises on FRIDAY the 19th day of December, next, as the property of John Ker, late of said county, dec'd, by his administrator, to wit:

All that Tract marked (A) in the diagram annexed to the Return of the Inquest, containing 237 acres and 130 perches; it being the "Mansion Farm" of said deceased. About one half of this tract is cleared and under cultivation, about 40 acres of which is meadow. Running water for cattle, and might be readily introduced into almost every field in this tract. There are upon it a two-story frame Dwelling House, a large brick Barn, and other buildings. Also, an Apple orchard.

All that Tract marked (C) in said diagram, containing 237 acres 68 perches, and called the "Moore Farm," somewhat more than the half of this tract is cleared and under cultivation, and having thereon erected a frame Dwelling House and Barn. On account of the nearness of these two farms to the borough of Huntingdon, and the large amount of meadow upon each, they would be very suitable for grazing, or stock farms.

All that Tract marked (D) in said diagram, containing 135 acres, 132 perches. About the one half of this tract is cleared and under cultivation, and has thereon erected two tenant houses.

All that Tract marked (E) in said diagram, containing 214 acres and 87 perches—about 100 acres of this tract are cleared and under cultivation. No buildings thereon.

All that Tract marked (G) in said diagram, containing 119 acres; entirely woodland.

All that Tract marked (K) in said diagram, containing 87 acres and 131 perches—woodland.

All that Tract marked (L) in said diagram, containing 148 acres and 83 perches—woodland.

All that Tract marked (M) in said diagram, and containing 117 acres and 147 perches, being wholly woodland.

A Lot of Ground in the village of Smithfield, marked (N) in said diagram, containing 56 perches and having thereon erected a two story log house.

A Lot of Ground in the village of Smithfield, and marked (O) in said diagram, containing 38 and nine tenths perches, and having thereon erected a small log stable.

The one undivided fourth part of five tracts of land situate in Henderson and Porter townships, containing together 700 acres, or thereabouts, be the same more or less. Upon these tracts or within their boundaries, there is a large amount of water power for any kind of works, inexhaustible quarries of limestone and other stone for building. A dwelling house and other buildings have been erected upon one of these tracts. Upon these tracts there is also a large amount of valuable timber.

An undivided interest in Milnwood Academy, in Dublin township, the amount of which will be made known on the day of sale.

All these lands, excepting the last m

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE CHEERFUL HEART.

BY MRS. TAYLOR.

Some deem the world a dreary place,
Devoid of all redeeming merits,
But oh, it wears another face
To cheerful and contented spirits!
Why ever dim joy's brightest rays,
By gloomy fear of coming sorrows?
I always cheat the cloudy days
With hopeful thoughts of happier morrows.

'Tis true that "all things b- ,ht must fade;"
That autmn's ster- lesistless powers,
With chilling wind and freezing shade,
Will blast the leaves and blight the flowers;
For the departed summer's prime
Let other hearts be vainly yearning,
But through the snows of winter time,
I gladly watch for its returning.

'Tis true life's sorrows every day
Seem almost to outweigh its pleasures,
And death full often steals away
The trusting heart's most cherished treasures.
Let others mourn one dear one loss,
And wildly weep o'er heart-strings riven,
I only joy that I possess
Another loving friend in heaven.

'Tis true, the friends are sadly few
On whom we lean with trust unshaken,
And oft o'er those we fancied true,
Faith sighs to find herself mistaken.
I yield not to one vain regret,
When wayward fate hath so bereft me,
But only love more fondly yet
The dear ones still so kindly left me.

Though hope may cease to sing awhile,
And joy's sweet light seem slowly paling,
'Tis better far to wear a smile,
For sighs and tears are unavailing.
Let others weep that bright dreams fade,
And weekly wearing sorrow's fetter,
Forever seek life's gloomiest shade—
I love its cheering sunshine better!

What though my lot of pain and toil
Be lowlier than my prouder brother's?
What though I heap no golden spoil,
The envy and the hate of others?
Let others seek the shining road,
And walk with mammon's worldly minions—
I joy that I've no wealth to load
To earth my spirit's heavenward pinions!

Brightly may glisten glory's light,
No envy in my bosom waking,
For Fame's proud wreath, though fair to sight,
Oft blooms above a heart that's breaking.
The monarch's crown I covet not,
And only pity those who wear it,
Desiring with my humble lot
Only a cheerful heart to bear it.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—At D. P. GWIN'S *CHEAP STORE!*

D. P. GWIN has just received from Philadelphia a large and beautiful assortment of FALL and WINTER GOODS, consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen, such as Black Silks, Chamelion and Fancy Silks, French Merinoes, All Wool Delaines, Persian Scuills, Coburg Cloth, Lerella Cloth, Alpaca, Debarge Madonna Cloth, Wool Plaids, and any quantity of Fancy Delains.—Prints of every description.

ALSO—A large lot of Dress Trimmings, Dress Buttons, Bonnet Silks, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Hosiery, Laces, Veils, Collars, Undersleeves, Chimazetts, Mohair Head Dresses, Gum Belts, Whalebones for Skirts, Silk and Linen Flop, French Working, Cotton, Fall and Wool Shawls, and a variety of Fancy Goods too numerous to mention.

ALSO—Cloths, Black and Blue, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Tweeds, Kentucky Jean, Vestings, Flannels, Sack Flannels of every color, Canton Flannel, Cotton and Nankeen Linsey, Muslins, bleached and unbleached, Ticking, Checks, Table Diaper, Woollen and Linen Table Covers, Sheeting Muslin 2¼ yards wide, Woollen Yarns different colors, Woollen Coats and Caps, Comforts, &c.

Silk Bonnets of every description and color, largest assortment in town, and at prices that can't be beat. Also, Hats and Caps, latest styles, Boots and Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Baskets, Oil Cloths, &c., &c.

Groceries, Salt, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

☞My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully invited to call and examine my Goods. No charges for looking. All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods at highest market Prices. Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN HENRY, late of West township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JESSE HENRY,
Oct. 15, 1856. Administrator.

500 CHESTNUT POSTS for Sale by (sept10) CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

35 SACKS COFFEE just received and for sale by CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.

OIL—Linseed and Fish—for sale at the store of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

SPERMACETI, a prime lot, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Sarsaparilla, and DR. TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA, for sale at the cheap Drug Store, by HENRY McMANIGILL.

DR. GREEN'S Aromatic Sap, for Stomach Complaints, for sale at the Variety Store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

GENUINE Electric Oil for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square.

ROWAND'S Improved Tonic Mixture, for Fever and Ague, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

FRESH OLIVE OIL For sale at McMANIGILL'S.

DR. ROWAND'S Blackberry Root, an inestimable and warranted remedy for Bowel Complaints, at the cheap Drug, Variety and Fancy store of HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Clarified Table Oil for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

BALSAM SULPHUR for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

HILLIER'S Excelsior furniture Polish, for Piano Fortes and Oil Paintings, at HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL'S.

SWAINE'S PANACEA, the greatest remedy for Scrofula, for sale at the Cheap Drug Store of H. McMANIGILL.

FANCY SOAPS, At the Cheap Store of H. McMANIGILL.

BAY RUM—A genuine article for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

FRESH lot of Balm of a Thousand Flowers, for sale at the new Drug, Fancy and Variety Store, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

GLASS of all sizes from 8x10 to 20x30, received and for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

CITRATE of Magnesia for sale at the New and Cheap Drug Store in Huntingdon, Pa.

SUPERIOR HORSE BALLS, at McMANIGILL'S.

SUPERIOR VANILLA BEAN for sale at the Cheap Drug Store, Market Square.

HISTORY OF THE EARLY SETTLEMENT OF THE JUNIATA VALLEY.—The citizens of Huntingdon county can procure the above work at the Bookstore of W. COLON, in Huntingdon, who will also mail it to any address on the receipt of two dollars. Huntingdon, July 23, 1856.

KEYSTONE STATE SAPONIFIER, or CONCENTRATED LYE, warranted to make soap without lye, and with little trouble. It makes hard, soft, and fancy soaps. For sale at the cheap Drug and Fancy Store of HENRY McMANIGILL. Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

HUSBAND'S celebrated Calcined Magnesia, for sale at the CHEAP DRUG STORE, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

PUBLIC SALE.—By virtue of the Will of James Campbell, dec'd, I will expose to public sale on the premises in the town of Markiesburg, on THURSDAY, the 23rd day of OCTOBER, 1856, at 11 o'clock a. m., ONE HOUSE and LOT OF GROUND, situated on the corner of Bedford and R. R. Street, measuring sixty feet in front on Bedford street, and extending back on R. R. street one hundred and sixty feet, with a large weather-boarded frame two-story House, with a store house attached to it; the buildings together measuring 60 feet in front on Bedford street, running back along R. R. street 40 feet. There is also on the premises a good stable and large corn crib, with a good well of never failing water convenient to the house.

One third of the purchase money to be paid in hand or at the making of the deed, and one-third in one year thereafter, with interest, and the remaining third at the death of the widow, the interest to be paid half yearly, and the payments to be secured by bonds and mortgage.

ALEXANDER PORT,
Surviving Administrator of James Campbell, dec'd.
October 1, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the Estate of ENOCH CHILCOTE, late of Tod township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned Administrator, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to DAVID BERKSTRESSER,
October 1, 1856. Administrator.

KANSAS QUESTION SETTLED!—PEACE RESTORED!!—By latest arrival from the East, the subscribers have just received, and are now opening the largest and most carefully selected assortment of HARDWARE ever offered in the Huntingdon market.—Our Stock consists in part of BUILDING MATERIAL, such as Locks, Hinges, Screws, Bolts, Glass, Putty, Oils, White Lead, Fire Proof and Zinc Paints.

MECHANICS' TOOLS in great variety, including many new inventions and late improvements.

We invite the attention of Saddlers and Coach makers to our large and splendid stock of SADDLERY and COACH TRIMMINGS, including all the latest styles of Harness Buckles, Gig Trees, Self-Adjusting Pad Trees, Saddle Trees, Horse and Mule Hames of 30 different varieties, Girthing, Hog Skins, Patent Leather, Enamcled Leather, Enameled Muslin, Coach Lace, Hubs, Spokes, Felloes, Shafts, Springs, Axles, &c., &c.

LADIES and HOUSEKEEPERS generally, will find it greatly to their advantage, to call and examine our new stock of FINE TABLE CUTLERY, Silver and Common Spoons, Silver Butter Knives, Lamps, Hollow-ware, and other House furnishing goods, including many new and *useful* inventions. In our recent purchases, we have bought at such rates, as enable us to sell even *lower* than heretofore. No charge for showing goods. All orders from abroad promptly attended to.

JAMES A. BROWN & CO.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

STAUFFER & HARLEY. CHEAP WATCHES and JEWELRY, wholesale and retail at the "Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store," No. 96, North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jewelled 18 carat cases,	$25 00
Gold Lepines,	24 00
Silver Lever Watches, full jewelled,	12 00
Silver Lepine, jewels,	9 00
Superior Quarters,	7 00
Gold Spectacles,	7 00
Fine Silver do.,	1 50
Gold Bracelets,	3 00
Ladies' Gold Pencils,	1 00
Silver Tea Spoons, set,	5 00
Gold Pens with Pencil and Silver Holder,	1 00

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch glasses, plain, 12½ cents; Patent, 18¾; Lunett, 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for. STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some Gold and Silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices. October 1, 1856-1y.

H. ROMAN has just opened a very large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, and other articles of gentlemen's wear. Call and examine for yourselves.

NEW WATCH AND JEWELRY STORE.—JOHN FRISCH respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon county, that he has just opened a new store on Hill street, opposite Straus' Store, Huntingdon, for the sale of

GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

His stock is entirely new and of the best quality, and will be disposed of at fair prices.

The public generally are requested to call and examine for themselves.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, done in the best manner on short notice. JOHN FRISCH.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN GARDNER, late of Barree township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, he hereby notifies all indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

JEREMIAH GARDNER,
Oct. 8, 1856.* Administrator.

LOOK HERE!—L. WESTBROOK has just arrived with a splendid assortment of BOOTS & SHOES—FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

☞Call and examine his stock. L. WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Oct. 8, 1856.

MUSICAL.—The subscriber having located himself in the borough of Huntingdon intends to give lessons on the Piano Forte and Singing. All persons wishing to receive musical instruction will find me at Mrs. Humpson's. Those scholars that have Pianos can receive lessons at their residences. No extra charges for going to scholars houses or singing.

Oct. 1, 1856-3m. P. BRUNKER.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!—JUST RECEIVED BY D. P. GWIN,

and now open and ready for customers. Call and examine my extensive assortment. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

MORE MEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A few more enterprising and active young men can find immediate employment, by which they can make $600 or $1,000 a year, to act as agents for several new and popular works just published exclusively for agents and not for sale in bookstores. We have a great number of agents employed, many of whom are making from $15 to $20 a week. Those who wish to engage in this pleasant and profitable business, will, for particulars, etc., address, C. L. DERBY & CO.,
Publishers and Wholesale Booksellers,
Sandusky City, Ohio.

Editors of Newspapers, by giving the above and following three insertions and calling attention to it, and sending a copy containing it, will receive any three of the following works:

Life of Josephine, by Headly, $1.25; Life of Lafayette, do., $1.25; Life of Napoleon, do., $1.25; Wild Scenes of a Hunter's Life, $1.25; Life of Mary and Martha Washington, $1.50; Odd Fellows Amulet, $1.

Any person wishing any of the above books can have them sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of the above retail price. Address, C. L. DERBY & CO.
Oct. 8, 1856.-3t

HICKOK'S PATENT PORTABLE KEYSTONE CIDER AND WINE MILL.—Patented Nov. 20, 1855.—This mill occupies about 2½ feet by 3 feet, and is 4 feet high, weighing 370 pounds, and is worked by hand or horse power, and goes very easily. Two men can make from 6 to 12 barrels of Cider in a day, if the directions are followed.

For sale, at the manufacturers prices, by Messrs. Taylor and Cremer, Huntingdon, Agents. Price $40.
Huntingdon, Sept. 16, 1856.

INSURANCE NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given to the members of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, of Dickinson township, Cumberland County, that the undersigned has been appointed Collector of Assessment No. 7 of said Company, and that he will soon call on said members for the amounts due by them respectively. ROBERT GOSHORN.
October 15, 1856.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the Estate of JOHN SNYDER, late of Walker township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned Administrator, all persons indebted to said Estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement to JOSEPH McCOY,
D. H. CAMPBELL,
Oct. 15, 1856.* Administrators.

WHAT CAN WOMAN DO?—This long expected book by T. S. ARTHUR, is now ready for Agents and Canvassers. It is having an immense sale, and is considered one of his best efforts. In it will be found Mr. Arthur's views on the vexed question of

WOMAN'S RIGHTS,

and what she can do as SISTER, WIFE and MOTHER.

Specimen copies sent by mail on receipt of the price, $1.00. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher,
48 North 4th Street, Philadelphia.

N. B. We publish all Mr. Arthur's New Books. Send for our list, and terms to Agents. October 15, 1856.

GAS! GAS LIGHTS ARE COMING. —And so are J. & W. SAXTON— Not with Gas, but with an entire new and well assorted stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, such as Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Bonnets, Carpet and Oil Cloth, Wood and Willow Ware, and every article usually kept in a country store. We have one of the best selected stocks of DRY GOODS ever offered to the citizens of this place and vicinity, and are determined to sell lower than can be purchased at any other House east of the Alleghany. Give us a call and be satisfied of the fact. We will sell our old stock at cost, and a great deal under cost. Don't forget to call at "THE METROPOLITAN" before purchasing at any other house. We also purchase and store grain, and it is admitted by all that we have the safest place of unloading grain in town. All kinds produce taken in Exchange for Goods. J. & W. SAXTON.

SCHENCK'S Pulmonic Syrup for the cure of Consumption, for sale by HENRY McMANIGILL.

THE NEATEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF BOOTS AND SHOES, JUST RECEIVED BY LEVI WESTBROOK.

Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine my beautiful assortment of Boots and Shoes of all sizes, of the latest styles, for all ages.
Huntingdon, June 4, 1856.

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITORS, AND FASHIONABDE HATS, SELLING AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.
Huntingdon, Pa.

NEW GROCERY STORE. *Everything of the best Cheaper than Elsewhere.*

LOVE & McDIVIT inform the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and the public in general that they have just opened in Market Square, in the dwelling formerly occupied by Esquire Snare, a handsome assortment of the most CHOICE GROCERIES, including every article usually kept in the best Grocery Stores in the city. Having a boat running, we are determined to accomodate the public with the freshest and best. Give us a call and examine for yourselves.
Huntingdon, May 21, 1856.

SADDLERS' improved splitting and gauge Knives for sale at the Hardware store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.,
Huntingdon, Pa.

GRINDSTONES with friction rollers, Whetstones, Oil Stones, also Knives and Forks, Spoons, Scissors, &c., decidedly the best assortment in the county. Porcelain, Tinned and Plain Boilers, Stewing, Frying and Baking Pans, for sale at prices which make it the interest of purchasers to call at the Hardware Store of JAS. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL—In whole and half barrels. Also, ROE HERRING by the half barrel, for sale at the cheap grocery of LOVE & M'DIVIT.

LIGHTNING RODS! Armitage's PATENT OF SUPERIOR ELECTRIC MAGNET LIGHTNING RODS, it is now admitted on all hands, that every building to be secure from the destructive influences of lightning should be provided with a good conductor.

The large number of worthless rods that are put up makes it necessary for purchasers to examine the merits of the different rods offered for sale.

The public need but to examine Armitage's rods to be convinced that they are constructed upon not only the best, but the only safe principle of any rod in use.

Over 6000 of these rods have already been put up without the loss of a dollar's worth of property by lightning in any building to which they have been attached, which is the best evidence that they are perfectly secure. I have a few on hand which I will sell for less than half of the retail price asked by Armitage, to close out my stock. Call soon at Colon's Book Store, Huntingdon, Pa., where they can be had of WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, July 16, 1856.

NEW GOODS.—Just received, a variety of articles at the corner of Smith and Alleghany streets, Cedar and Willow ware, Axes, double and single bit, Stoves, Iron Kettles, Plough Shears, &c., &c., wholesale and retail. GEO. HARTLEY.

R. A. DORSEY. JAS. DOUGHERTY.

DORSEY & DOUGHERTY, Wholesale Dealers in TOBACCO AND SEGARS, No. 11 North Fifth Street, Philadelphia. [July 3, 1856.

TEAS from 15 to 22 cents per quarter, at LOVE & M'DIVITS.

IMPORTANT TO EVERYBODY.—For the last three years, I have been engaged in a business known only to myself, and, comparatively, few others, whom I have instructed for the sum of $200 each, which has averaged me at the rate of $3,000 to $5,000 per annum; and having made arrangements to go to Europe next Spring, to engage in the same business, I am willing to give full instructions in the art to any person in the United States or Canadas, who will remit me the sum of $1. I am induced to do from the success I have been favored with, and the many thankful acknowledgments I have received from those whom I have instructed, and who are making from $5 to $15 PER DAY at it, to give any person an opportunity to engage in this business, which is easy, pleasant, and very profitable, at a small cost. There is positively No HUMBUG in the matter. References of the best class can be given as regards its character, and I can refer to persons whom I have instructed, who will testify that they are making from $5 to $15 per day at the same. It is a business in which either ladies or gentlemen can engage, and with perfect ease make a very handsome income. Several *ladies* in various parts of New York State, Pennsylvania and Maryland, whom I have instructed, are now making from $3 to $6 per day at it. It is a GENERAL BUSINESS, and but a few shillings is required to start it. Upon receipt of $1, I will immediately send to the applicant a printed circular containing full instructions in the art, which can be perfectly understood at once.

All letters must be addressed to A. T. PARSONS, 335 Broadway, New York. [Sept. 10, '56.-1m.

PERUVIAN GUANO.—Experience has taught the Farmer that the ONLY RELIABLE Fertilizer is the PERUVIAN GOVERNMENT GUANO.—The subscriber, Sole Agent in Philadelphia for the sale of it, has now on hand a large stock of PURE PERUVIAN GUANO,

Which he will sell at the lowest Cash price, in lots to suit either dealers or farmers. S. J. CHRISTIAN,
Sole Agent for Philadelphia,
No. 43 North Wharves, and 97 North Water St.
August 20, 1856-3m.

NEW CLOTHING!—H. ROMAN has returned from the East with a large stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, for Men and Boys—all of the best and cheaper than elsewhere. Call and examine for yourselves.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1856.

LADIES FANCY FURS—JOHN FAREIRA, No. 284 Market Street, above 8th, Philadelphia, Importer, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds and qualities of FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children.—J. F. would call the attention of the Ladies and others to his immense assortment, being the direct Importer and Manufacturer of all my FURS. I feel confident in saying that I can offer the greatest inducements to those in want and at the same time will have one of the largest assortments to select from.

Storekeepers and the trade will please give me a call before purchasing, as my Wholesale department is well supplied to meet the demand for every article in the Fur line, and at the lowest possible Manufacturers Prices.

JOHN FAREIRA, 284 Market St.
September 10, 1856-4m.

1856. 1856. 1856

FALL STOCK—NEW GOODS. French Merinoes, all colors—Fashionable Cloak Cloths,—Fall Silks, the new styles—Magnificent new DeLaines—Best Styles Fall Calicoes—Very large stock of New Shawls—Flannels, Welsh, English and American—Cloths, Vestings and all kinds Mens' Wear—Sheetings, Table Linens, Towelings, &c. EYRE & LANDELL,
4th and Arch Streets, Philadelphia.

Storekeepers are invited to examine our New Goods.—Families can be well suited in every kind of Dry Goods.—We make Black Silks and Shawls leading articles for Wholesaleing. P. S. Jobs received daily from the Auctions of New York and Philadelphia.

☞TERMS NETT CASH. [September 10, 1856-3m.

GROCERIES.—NEW BUSINESS AT AN OLD STAND.—The subscriber would inform the Public that he has just opened a well selected assortment of GROCERIES, at Harrison's Store Room, at the west end of Hill Street, where he will keep and sell all articles in his line, for cash, or in exchange for country produce. ROBERT STITT.
Huntingdon, Oct. 1, 1856.

STOVES, STOVES.—Wholesale and RETAIL.—We respectfully call the attention of Country Merchants and those in want of a good article of Cooking, Heating Stoves, to our large extensive stock, comprising the following Stoves, to wit:

Globe Cook, Completes, Delaware Cook, Banner, Flat Top, Bay State, Ariel, Buck Cook, &c., &c.

Our Heating Stoves consist of Bar rooms, Cannon Stoves, Salamanders, &c.

Our MACGREGOR Heating Stoves, for Halls, Parlors and Stores, *warranted* to give more heat than any other Stove in the market, as numerous references will show.

N. B. Also, Agents for Queen's Patent Portable Forges & Macgregors Cauldron Furnaces, for rendering lard, &c., &c. Give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

NEMAN & WARNICK,
N. E. Corner Second & Race Sts.
September 3, 1856-3m.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

PREMIUM IMPROVED SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME. The only Silver Medal yet awarded by Agricultural Societies, was given to THIS SUPERIOR ARTICLE, at the last Pennsylvania State Fair, at Harrisburg, as a FERTILIZER of the BEST QUALITY for WHEAT, CORN, OATS, Grass and Potatoes, raising HEAVY CROPS, and greatly IMPROVING the SOIL. The subscriber respectfully informs FARMERS and DEALERS that he is prepared to supply the Fall demand with this superior and well tested article.

☞Agents Wanted.—A liberal discount allowed. Also, No. 1 Peruvian and Mexican Guano, Poudrette and Land Plaster, Oils, Candles, Soap, &c., of the best quality, at lowest market rates. JNO. L. POMEROY,
9 & 10 South Wharves, below Market St., Philadelphia.
August 20, 1856-3m.

ALREADY ON HAND WITH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.—MOSES STRAUS has just received a splendid stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, such as DRY GOODS OF ALL KINDS, READY MADE CLOTHING, &c., &c., &c., &c.

☞Call and examine for yourselves.
Huntingdon, Aug. 27, 1856.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO H. S. STAINS, of Scottsville, Huntingdon county, Pa., for the best specimen of marble work. Send on your orders soon. Scottsville, Oct. 21, 1856-1y.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Attorney at Law, Office in the brick row near the Court House.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

JOHN N. PROWELL, Attorney at Law, Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care. Huntingdon, July 20, 1855.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

DRS. MILLER & FRAZER, DENTISTS, Huntingdon, Pa. Offices on Hill street, opposite the Court House, and North East corner of Hill and Franklin. Jan. 9, 1856.

J. & W. SAXTON, Huntingdon, Pa.—Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Grain, &c., &c.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO., Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc.

LONG & DECKER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Queensware, Flour, &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

JAS. A. BROWN and CO., Dealers in all kinds of Hardware.

CUNNINGHAM and DUNN, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Grain, &c. &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

JOHN F. RAMEY, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

ADAMS & CO'S EXPRESS. T. K. SIMONTON, Agent, Huntingdon, Pa. Money, Packages, and Goods of all kinds received and forwarded at the risk of the Company, to all the cities and principal towns in the United States.

ORBISON, DORRIS & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

MAGUIRE & PORT, Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

KESSLER, WHITNEY & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Huntingdon.

POWEL, SAXTON & CO., Miners, and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. J. W. Saxton, Huntingdon; R. Hare Powel, 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

THE BEST CHEESE always on hand at 14 cts., at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

TOBACCO, Segars and Snuff, the best, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST SUGARS, from 8 to 15 cents, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST COFFEE, at 14 cents, to be had at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

BEST MOLASSES from 50 to 75 cts., by the gallon, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

MIXED PICKLES, Pepper Sauce and Catsup, at LOVE & McDIVIT'S.

UMBRELLAS and Parasols, of a new style, just received, and for sale by
apl16 J. & W. SAXTON.

ARE you afflicted with Rheumatism?—JOHN C. WESTBROOK, of Cassville, manufactures a sure cure for Rheumatism. December 7, 1855.

ATTENTION, ATTENTION! Best Zinc Paint only $2 68 per keg. Pure White Lead only $2 87 per keg. And other paints in proportion, at the cheap Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

BUILDERS, do you believe it? Nails are selling at $4 90 per keg, at the new Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN & CO.

MACKEREL, Codfish, Salmon, Herring, Pork, Hams & Sides, Shoulders, Lard and Cheese, constantly on hand and for sale by
J. PALMER & CO.,
April 2, 1856-3m. Market Street Wharf, Philadelphia.

FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

GEO. BULPIN & CO., Manufacturers of Cloaks and Mantillas, No. 174 CHESTNUT Street, (a few doors above 7th, south side,) PHILADELPHIA. (In connection with GEO. BULPIN, 361 Broadway, N. Y. The largest Manufacturer of these goods in the United States.)

Beg to call the attention of Wholesale and Retail buyers to their large and varied stock of Cloaks, Talmas, &c., &c., FOR THE FALL TRADE!!

Their collection comprises a complete assortment of all the latest Parisian Novelties in Velvet, Moire-Antique, Cloth, Plain Silk, &c., &c.; while the facilities afforded by their connection with the largest Manufacturing House, (of these goods,) in New York, enable them to guarantee better value than is obtainable elsewhere in this market.

GEO. BULPIN & CO,
174 Chestnut Street, above 7th.
September 3, 1856-3m.

SOMETHING NEW IN HUNTINGDON.—The celebrated Centre county Iron for sale at the following prices: 4 cents per lb.; for common assorted ¾ inches square and round up, 4¼ cents; for horse shoe and spike rods, including ½ and ⅝ in. square, and 5 cents for nail rods, at the cheap store of CUNNINGHAM & DUNN.
Huntingdon, June 17, 1856.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

SELLING OFF.—The undersigned having determined to quit business, offers to sell his whole stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, AT COST! by the single article or the whole together. Call soon and get bargains! Persons having jobs at his store, will please call and get them immediately.

☞Those knowing themselves indebted to the subscriber, will please call and settle IMMEDIATELY.
Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1856. EDM. SNARE.

THE COMING HOLIDAYS!—Great PREPARATIONS! WM. T. FRY, in returning thanks to his numerous friends and residents of Huntingdon and vicinity for their very liberal patronage, and anticipating all increased demand for articles of his own Manufacture and Importation, has made extensive preparations to supply the same, in his stock *surpassed by none in the city, and to which he is constantly receiving additions from Europe of the newest styles,*) can always be found a choice selection of articles suitable for Bridal, Birthday and Holiday Presents, of the most *recherche* and *unique* description, comprising in part Rich Dressing Cases, Writing Desk, Cabas, Fans, Bronze Bisque and Parian Figures, Musical Boxes, Opera Glasses, and a rich variety of the useful and ornamental in Ormolu, Bronze, Shell, Mosaic, Papier Mache, &c. Also, Combs, Brushes and Toilet Articles.

WM. T. FRY,
128 ARCH Street, (opposite the Theatre) Philadelphia.
October 1, 1856-3m.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

SPECIAL NOTICE!—R. C. McGILL wishes to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has bought the Alexandria Foundry, lately owned by Israel Graffius, Esq., together with its Patterns, Flasks and other contents. And from his long experience in the business, he hopes to obtain a share of the public patronage. As he has the Foundry in full operation, he can furnish all who may give him a call with all kinds of Castings, such as Rolling Mill, Forge, Grist and Saw Mill Castings—improved Thrashing Machine Castings. And in a short time will have Cook Stoves of various sizes and improved patterns for wood and coal.—Also, ten-plate, air-tight, parlor, and bar-room stoves, of various sizes, for wood or coal. Also, Castings for houses, cellar grates, such as Lintels, Sills, Sash weights, etc.—Ploughs of every description, the latest and most improved styles. Also, Sled Soles and Wagon Boxes, oven frames, large bells, and water pipes. Hollow ware—consisting of kettles, boilers, etc. Having turning lathes he will be able to furnish any of the above named articles of either wood or iron—and all other kinds of Castings, "too numerous to mention," all of which will be sold cheaper than ever for Cash and all kinds of country produce. Old metal will be taken in exchange for castings. Bring along your old metal, your cash and country produce, when any articles are wanted. R. C. McGILL.
Alexandria, April 23, 1856.

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the FARMERS' HOME HOTEL, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

BOOKS! BOOKS! 40,000 Volumes of new and popular Books, embracing every variety usually kept in a Philadelphia Book Store, and many of them at half the Publisher's retail prices, the subscriber now offers to the public.

All School Books used in the county can be had in any quantities at retail and wholesale rates.

Foolscap, Letter, and Wrapping paper, wholesale, or by the ream.

100 Superior Gold Pens with Silver and Gold cases, from $1 upwards.

Also Pocket and Pen Knives of Rogers' and others' best manufacture.

100 Splendid Port Monniaes and Pocket Books at 20 cts. and upwards.

3,000 pieces Wall Paper of the latest and prettiest styles, just received from New York and Philadelphia, prices from 10 cts a piece and upwards.

500 beautifully painted and gold gilted Window Shades at 44 cts. and upwards.

The public have but to call and examine, to be convinced that in buying of the above stock they will be pleased and also save money. Remember the place, corner of Montgomery and Railroad streets. WM. COLON.
Huntingdon, April 16, 1856.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. LATEST ARRIVAL.

J. & W. SAXTON are now receiving, and now opening, one of the finest assortments of Goods ever offered to the citizens of this place, as follows:

Cloths, Cassimers, Sattinetts, Vestings—Cotton Goods for Summer wear. Also, Shalleys, Berages, Lawns and Prints, with other articles for the ladies. A splendid lot of Black Silk, Ladies' striped and barred Dress Silk, Muslin, Linn Goods, and in fact, every article of wearing apparel necessary for the Ladies.

Hosiery and Fancy Goods. Also, all kinds of Dress Trimmings, Gloves, Combs, ribbons, Hair Broods, Dress Caps, and every kind usually kept in a country store. Bonnets and Straw Hats of the latest styles; silk, crape, and straw bonnets. Hats and Caps of the very latest styles